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TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION

FOR THE

TWENTY-NINTH YEAR OF MEIJI

(1896).



TRANSLATED AND PUBLISHED

BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,

TOKYO, JAPAN.

September, 31st Year of Meiji

(1898).

—

Herrn Leo Burgerstein

hochachtungsvoll

von

Dr. M. Mishin

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TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

I, Minister of State for Education, hereby humbly submit to Your Majesty, in accordance with the customary usage hitherto observed, the following Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Proceedings relating to Education, together with the results obtained during the twenty-ninth year of Meiji.

HAMAO ARATA,
Minister of State for Education.

December, 30th year of Meiji (1897).

INTRODUCTION.

The present report contains a record of educational affairs as transacted during the year 1896. The number of the school population, as well as of schools, teachers, and pupils, is based on the statistical investigations made at the end of the present year. The number of children of school age attending or not attending school, as well as of applicants for admission, and of those admitted, of average attendance of pupils, and of those who have completed the prescribed course of instruction, is given in accordance with the calendar year. As regards the school expenditure, school property, and pensions, all accounts are given in accordance with the financial year. By applicants for admission, or those admitted, are meant only those pupils who had applied for admission, or been admitted, to the first year course.

The statistical figures relating to the number of dwelling-houses and to the population of the Empire are based on investigations made by the Department of the Interior on the 31st December 1896.

All statistical facts relating to schools, kindergartens, or libraries attached to other institutions, or to any course of study quite distinct from others, but established in one and the same institution, either conjointly with, or in addition to the main course, are included under the separate heads specially belonging to them, except in the tables showing the statistical numbers with reference to public schools, or in the various items relating to school expenditure or school property, or in any other places where explanatory notes are specially given. But in cases where the number of teachers, etc., is such as could not be so enumerated under separate heads, such number is included in those that have the greater number of pupils.

The financial accounts relating to school expenditure, school property and pensions for the *Ken* of Kagoshima are omitted, on account of the report from the said *Ken* having arrived too late to be available. Therefore all facts, except those recorded in the current year, are given in accordance with investigations made in the year 1895.

All statistical figures and financial accounts for islands included in the four provinces of Chishima, Kitami, Teshio, and Shiribeshi in the Hokkaido, and the seven islands belonging in the province of Idzu within the jurisdiction of the *Fu* of Tōkyō, except population and dwelling-houses and accounts relating to pensions, are given in accordance with investigations made in the year 1895. With regard to the island Hachijō, the figures obtained in the year 1894 are adopted, but with regard to the island Mikura, statistical facts for the calendar year are not yet at hand. All statistical figures for the district of Yaeyama within the jurisdiction of the *Ken* of Okinawa, and financial facts relating to the island Kume within the same jurisdiction are given from investigations made in the year 1898, except with regard to the number of population and dwelling-houses. Statistics relating to the village Takahisa in the district of Iwaki under the jurisdiction of the *Ken* of Fukushima are also omitted, on account of the absence of the report, the papers relating to the same having been seized for legal purposes.

Children of school age attending or not attending school refer only to those whose obligation to attend has already begun.

All school rooms established in buildings separate from the main schools are included under the name of branch schools, but those so

established for the mere convenience of school organizations are not so counted. Before the year 1894, only branch schools were counted as separate schools.

Pupils enrolled in school registers, but who have not attended during the year, are omitted. Before the year 1894, no definite system was observed in this respect.

Statistical figures relating to special courses instituted for sewing in ordinary or higher elementary schools are included under the heading of supplementary courses.

Statistical figures relating to the institute for training technical teachers are included under the heading of technical schools.

The number of professors, assistant-professors, instructors, assistant instructors, and teachers in schools under the control of the Department of Education, who are appointed such, in addition to their duties connected with other parts of the Department, is left out of the tables. In the table annexed to Part I, showing the number of officials in the Department of Education, those holding posts in other departments and receiving no salaries for additional duties, are not enumerated.

The number of teachers in public schools employed in their own or any other school in addition to their own duties is not given in the tables.

The number of private miscellaneous schools closed at the end of the year is left out of the tables, except in cases where there were graduates during the year.

In the statistical accounts relating to school expenditure, all local expenses paid out of the National Treasury for the Hokkaido and the *Ken* of Okinawa, and educational expenses paid out of the National Treasury for the island of Ogasawara are included in the items relating to *Fu* or *Ken* rates; and the *Ku*, town, and village rates levied for educational purposes in the Hokkaido, and expenses paid out of the National Treasury for the island of Ogasawara, as well as public expenses raised for the same object in the *Ken* of Okinawa, are included in the items relating to town or village rates.

In all calculations either in regard to money or land, the same are expressed in *yen* or *tsubo* * only, taking into account all decimal numbers amounting to five or more, and rejecting all below five. But in financial calculations relating to pensions and additional salaries

* Equal to 36 square feet.

to teachers or in expressing proportions, two or three fractional units are retained.

With regard to meteorology, it should be mentioned that at Tōkyō, Wakayama, Hiroshima, Matsuyama, Tadotsu, Ōsaka, Kumamoto, Nagoya, Hakodate, Sapporo, and Nemuro, observations are made every hour, while at other places they are made six times every day.

PART I.

GENERAL SKETCH OF AFFAIRS TRANSACTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DURING THE YEAR 1896.

All affairs relating to education for the year 1896 were carried out in conformity with laws and regulations already established and with a view to make them more properly observed. During the year under review, some of these were either revised or new ones made, after due consideration with regard to the state of educational administration. Some new schools were opened and some changes made in those previously established. The most noticeable of these are the law relating to aid out of the National Treasury for additional salaries for long service to teachers in city, town, and village elementary schools; the law relating to pensions to retired officials in public schools; the regulations relating to the superior council of education; the institution of medical advisers, for school hygiene with a chief manager; the establishment of the Ōsaka Technical School, and of the departments of designs, and of foreign drawing in connection with the Tōkyō Fine Arts School, and the discontinuance of the control of the Department of Education over the Kagoshima Higher Middle School (Zōshikwan). The following is a brief account of educational affairs distributed under the respective headings.

Official regulations :—By Imperial Ordinance No. 49, the official regulations of the Department of Education were revised, whereby four assistant engineers were appointed and the number of clerks reduced from 80 to 76. By Imperial Ordinance No. 243, affairs under the control of the Minister's Cabinet relating to teachers' licences were limited to the licensing of teachers other than those in elementary schools, and affairs relating to medical advisers for school hygiene were added to those under the control of the Bureau of General School Affairs. By Imperial Ordinance No. 106, official regulations relating to the Cental Meteorological Observatory were revised, whereby the number of assistants was increased from 9 to 14, and of clerks from 2 to 3. The establishment of new institutions

and departments owing to the development in sciences and arts, and the increasing number of students and pupils, and the necessity of raising the salaries of those engaged in teaching called for some revision in the regulations of the Imperial University and other institutions under the control of the Department of Education. Thus by Imperial Ordinance Nos. 174 and 227, the number of professors in the Imperial University was increased from 81 to 86, assistant professors from 35 to 38, and assistants from 80 to 83. The number of professors in the Higher Normal School was increased from 15 to 18, assistant professors from 7 to 10, instructors from 3 to 4, and teachers from 12 to 13. The number of instructors in the Tōkyō Technical School was increased from 10 to 12, and assistant instructors from 23 to 30. The number of instructors in the Tōkyō Fine Arts School was increased from 11 to 15, and assistant instructors from 13 to 21. The number of officials in the Ōsaka Technical School was also determined, to be: 1 director, 7 instructors, 14 assistant instructors, and 4 clerks. As regards official ranks and salaries, it was prescribed by Imperial Ordinances Nos. 177, 178, and 318 that the directors of Ordinary Normal Schools might be promoted up to the fifth official rank, irrespective of the amount of their salary; that the amount of annual salary for the dormitory superintendents of the Higher Normal School for Females should be fixed at *yen* 300, to be increased up to *yen* 400; that professors in the Imperial University appointed directors of colleges or hospitals might be granted additional salaries not exceeding *yen* 500 annually; that the annual amount of salary attached to each professorship should not be less than *yen* 400 and not more than *yen* 1,200, according to the chair filled or to the nature of duties discharged, the same to be determined by the Minister of State for Education; that assistant professors should be granted a salary of not less than *yen* 200 and not more than *yen* 600 annually, according to the chair filled or to the nature of duties discharged; and that in case lecturers be appointed to fill professorships, remunerations not exceeding salaries attached to the chairs in question should be granted. By Imperial Ordinances Nos. 175, 226, and 298, some minor revisions were introduced in the regulations of institutions under the control of the Department of Education. During the present year, a board of advice for school hygiene consisting of not more than nine members and one chief manager was instituted by Imperial Ordinance No. 185. The duties of advisers are to consider sanitary matters submitted by the Minister of State for Education,

and the duty of the chief manager is to investigate matters laid before the advisers and to decide on all matters connected with school hygiene. The said advisers and the chief manager are to be appointed by the Cabinet on the recommendation of the Minister of State for Education. The chief manager is also to sit at the meetings of the advisers in the same capacity as the other advisers. The Minister of State for Education may cause any officials of the Department to sit at the meetings, but without the power of voting. Each adviser shall receive an annual remuneration not exceeding *yen* 300, and the chief manager not exceeding *yen* 1,200. By Imperial Ordinance No. 264, regulations relating to the investigation of matters connected with pensions to school officials were issued. The said regulations are divided into two parts, one relating to the investigation committee in the Department of Education, and the other to committees to be appointed in local offices. The first mentioned committee consists of one chairman and committeemen not exceeding four in number, and is to investigate the qualifications for and rights to pensions, in regard to directors of, and teachers in, public schools other than city, town, and village elementary schools, apprentice schools, and supplementary schools for technical instruction. The chairman and committeemen are to be appointed by the Minister of State for Education from among the higher officials of the Department. Also three medical advisers are to be appointed by the minister, one of whom is to act as permanent adviser. The medical advisers are to investigate medical questions submitted to them by the chairman, involved in matters connected with "pensions" or "pensions to the families of deceased directors and teachers." In cases where a specialist is needed, a medical adviser may be temporarily added to the number. The permanent medical adviser is to receive an annual remuneration not exceeding *yen* 500, and the other advisers a remuneration of not less than *yen* 3 and not more than *yen* 10 for each case, according to the case submitted for consideration. The committee appointed in local offices consists of one chairman and committeemen not more than four in number, and is to investigate the qualifications for and rights to pensions, in regard to teachers in city, town, and village elementary schools and to directors of, and teachers in, city, town, and village apprentice schools and supplementary schools for technical instruction. The chairman of the committee is to be appointed by the local governor from the higher officials, and the committeemen from the lower officials engaged in local offices. Also local medical advisers but not more than three in number

are to be appointed who are to investigate medical questions submitted to them by the chairman, involved in matters connected with "pensions," or "pensions to the families of deceased directors or teachers." In case a specialist be needed, such medical adviser may temporarily be added to the number. The medical advisers are to receive proper remuneration, to be defrayed out of local appropriations in the case of the Hokkaido and the *Ken* of Okinawa, and out of local expenses in the case of other *Fu* and *Ken*; other details being the same as in the first mentioned committee. By Imperial Ordinance No. 390, regulations relating to the Superior Council of Education were issued. The chief points of these regulations are: that the superior council of education shall be under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education and present to him opinions on educational questions submitted to it being at liberty to submit its opinions on matters connected with education; that the members consist of the President of the Imperial University, the Directors of Colleges, the Directors of the Bureaux of the Department of Education, the Director of the Higher Normal School, the Director of the Higher Normal School for Females, the Director of the Higher Commercial School, the Director of the Tōkyō Technical School, the Director of the Tōkyō Fine Arts School, and the Director of one of the Higher Schools, besides men of learning or experience in education, not exceeding seven in number; that all members, except those who sit ex-officio in the council be appointed by the Cabinet on the recommendation of the Minister of State for Education, who may, if necessary, cause any higher officials in the Department to sit at a council at any time, but without the right of voting; that the president be appointed by His Majesty the Emperor from among the members, on the recommendation of the Minister of State for Education (in case of absence of the president, a deputy president to be chosen by the members from among themselves.); that the president shall regulate the discussions at the meetings of the council according to the rules and submit any decision to the Minister of State for Education; that the Superior Council of Education shall consider and decide as to its own regulations and submit them to the Minister of State for Education for approval; that the meetings of the council shall be secret and no person admitted except members; that the date of meeting be appointed by the Minister of State for Education at any time he may think necessary and that the term of office both of the president and members be three years, with an annual remuneration not exceeding *yen* 300.

General Regulations relating to Local Education :—By Law No. 81, some amendments were introduced into the said regulations, in regard to the providing, or disposing of school stock property.

Elementary Schools :—By Law No. 14, regulations relating to aid out of the National Treasury towards additional salaries for long services to teachers in city, town, or village elementary schools were established. The chief points of this law are : that every regular or assistant teacher in city, town or village elementary school who has served in one and the same school for five consecutive years shall be entitled to an additional salary equal to fifteen per cent. of his proper salary, with a further grant of ten per cent. for every successive period of service of five years, up to the maximum amount of thirty-five per cent., that in regard to those who have served from a time prior to the operation of this law, the number of years of such service shall be computed from the month subsequent to the issue of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools ; that teachers, and those qualified as such and discharging the duties of directors, who have served from a time prior to the operation of the Ordinance or serving in localities where the Ordinance has not yet been carried out, shall be included in the list of regular and pupil-teachers, and of those qualified as such and discharging duties as directors, or assistant teachers under this law ; that those who have removed to other schools, either on account of the abolition, or re-organization of their own schools, or who have resigned and been re-engaged in other schools within sixty days after their resignation, shall be considered as having consecutively served ; that in cases where they have resigned to be enlisted in military service, and returned to their former positions within ninety days after having been relieved from such service, the number of years both before and after such service shall be computed that both salaries proper and additional shall be taken into account in determining the amount of gratuities and contributions to the pension fund prescribed in the law relating to pensions to retired teachers and to the families of deceased teachers in city, town, or village elementary schools ; that no deduction shall be made by a city, town, or village, or town and village school union, or a district, from the amount of a teacher's salary, either for contributions or under any other pretext whatever ; and that regulations for the carrying out of this law shall be prescribed by the Minister of State for Education. The regulations referred to above were issued by Ordinance No. 7, the chief points of the same being as follows : that the number of years of service both as assistant and regular teachers

shall be added together; that those whose certificates have become void, on account of the expiration of the term of their validity while engaged, and who have received renewed certificates within two months after such expiration, and thus continued to discharge their duties in the same school, shall be considered as having consecutively served; that additional salaries shall be granted from the month subsequent to their having served the prescribed number of years; that all fractional amounts shall be rejected in calculating additional salaries; that additional salaries shall be granted in proportion to the amounts of proper salaries actually received by teachers from cities, towns, or villages; and that teachers in elementary schools who are entitled to additional salaries shall be granted certificates to that effect from local governors. It was also prescribed by Imperial Ordinance No. 265, that additional salaries, prescribed by the law referred to above should be paid in the last decade of every month. As regards the payment, estimates, and balance accounts relating to aid out of the National Treasury towards additional salaries, and the accounts of payment to be forwarded to the Audit Office for certification from local governors, detailed rules of procedure were prescribed by Instruction No. 3. The exorbitant prices of articles in recent times have induced the Department of Education to think it advisable to alter the fixed prices of school books and charts. Thus in order to shorten the prescribed examination, Ordinance No. 11 was issued to the effect that in cases where the prices of school books and charts previously adopted by local governors be altered according to the form prescribed by regulations, such books and charts might be used without further examination, with the permission of the Minister of State for Education. By Imperial Ordinance No. 5, regulations were made in regard to tuition-fees to be levied by city, town, and village elementary schools. The chief features of these regulations are: that no tuition-fees shall be claimed by city, town or village elementary schools from members of families left by those who have died in the discharge of their duties in battle, such as the children, younger brothers and sisters legally belonging to families coming under paragraph 1 of Art. XXVII and of those mentioned in Art. XL and coming under paragraph 1 of Art. XXVII of the law relating to military and naval pensions; to families of those coming under paragraph 2 of Art. IV of the law relating to pensions to families of deceased civil officials, and to families of those coming under paragraph 1 of Art. 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 164 issued in the year 1894. The foregoing regulations apply to younger brothers and sisters legally belonging to

the family of the deceased, if no child is left having a right to receive the pension of the deceased, and if it is proved that the case comes under the foregoing paragraphs. City, town, or village elementary schools may remit school-fees either wholly or partially, according to the decision of the city, town, or village assemblies, for children or younger brothers or sisters legally belonging to the families of those who come under Arts. IX and XIV of the law relating to military and naval pensions, or under Art. III of the law relating to pensions to civil officials, or to the families of those who have received wounds or contracted sickness while in battle, and received rewards according to Imperial Ordinance No. 164 issued in 1894, or of those who were attached to the army or navy. For the purpose of guarding against the school attendance of children under school age, Instruction No. 6 was issued to the effect that as the school attendance of children under school age is not only inconvenient in the management of schools, but also detrimental to the physical and mental development of children, strict supervision should hereafter be exercised over such children, in order to prevent them from attending schools.

Technical Education :—By Ordinance No. 1, some amendments were made in the regulations relating to apprentice schools. In order to improve the standard of technical training necessary in the development of general industry, regulations relating to the training of technical teachers were revised, whereby the length of the main course was increased from two to three years, and that of the shorter course from one to less than two years, the term of obligation for graduates from the shorter course being fixed at four years instead of two. In order to extend a greater supervision over technical schools aided out of the National Treasury, Instruction No. 1 was issued to the effect that the salaries for directors and teachers specified in the school estimates should not be called upon for any other purpose unless approved by the Minister of State for Education. With regard to the number of schools to which aid was given during the year, it will be seen that there were 11 agricultural schools, one industrial school, 5 commercial schools, 7 apprentice schools, and 26 supplementary schools for technical instruction, the total being 50. The amount of money granted as aid was *yen* 9,200 for agricultural schools, *yen* 3,000 for an industrial school, *yen* 7,290 for commercial schools, *yen* 8,700 for apprentice schools, and *yen* 6,500 for supplementary schools for technical instruction, the total being *yen* 34,690. Of these institutions, one agricultural, one commercial and 2 supplementary schools for technical instruction had not yet been opened.

The amount of aid hitherto granted to some of these schools was also increased during the year. Thus the amount of aid granted to an industrial school was increased from *yen* 1,500 to *yen* 3,300, to a commercial school from *yen* 800 to *yen* 2,000, and to an apprentice school from *yen* 2,000 to *yen* 4,000. The number of aided schools at the end of the present year was 25 agricultural schools receiving *yen* 20,020, 5 industrial schools receiving *yen* 12,400, 9 commercial schools receiving *yen* 11,690, 14 apprentice schools receiving *yen* 18,740, and 37 supplementary schools for technical instruction receiving *yen* 9633.30, the total number of schools being 90 and the total amount of aid, *yen* 72,653.30. Of these, 4 had not yet been opened, the amount of aid being, *yen* 2,900.

The Imperial University and other institutions under the control of the Department of Education:—Due to progress in sciences and arts, and also to meet the growing necessity of the university course of study, Imperial Ordinance No. 176 was issued, whereby the number of professorships was increased for mechanical engineering, applied chemistry, mining and metallurgy in the College of Engineering. In the Ōsaka Technical School, official informations Nos. 9 and 12 were issued, making the school to begin from and after the 1st of July, instituting two courses of technology mechanical and chemical, instruction to be given from the month of September. Regulations and instructions were issued to the school accordingly. According to these regulations, the school is to train first-class workmen and foremen for manufactories, and the school plan is divided into two courses, one for mechanical technology and the other for chemical technology, each course extending over four years. The course of study and detailed regulations are to be framed by the director, subject to the approval of the Minister of State for Education. According to Art. 1 of the General Regulations for schools, control over the Kogoshima Higher Middle School (Zōshikwan) brought under the Department of Education in December 1887, was discontinued, and Official Information No. 16 was issued to that effect accordingly. During the present year, a department for designs was instituted in the Tōkyō Fine Arts School, and a foreign drawing class opened in connection with the department of drawing; and also a department for electrical engineering was established in the Tōkyō Technical School; all to be opened from September in the present year; and Official informations Nos. 11 and 13 were issued to that effect accordingly. With regard to regulations for the Higher Normal School for Females, Ordinance No. 8 was issued, whereby an amendment was made prescribing that a

special course might, if necessary, be instituted, in order to make up for a deficiency of teachers in the female teaching staff for ordinary normal schools and in higher female schools. Ordinance No. 9 was also issued, prescribing additional subjects of study, with an increased number of teachers for the two new courses of applied chemistry, and mining and metallurgy in the 3rd Higher School. With regard to the admission of candidates to the preparatory courses to the university, Instruction No. 4 was issued to the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th Higher Schools, notifying that new pupils for admission to the said preparatory courses need not necessarily be recruited from those residing within the limits in which they are situated.

Pensions to Public School Officials:—By Law No. 13 it was prescribed that all provisions of Law No. 90 issued in 1890 should, except Art. XV, apply to teachers in city, town, or village apprentice schools, and supplementary schools for technical instruction, and all provisions of Law No. 91 issued in the same year should, except Articles. I and XX, apply to directors of, and teachers in, higher female schools, special schools, technical schools, and other schools of public establishment; that Art. II of Law No. 90 and Art. III of Law No. 91 should also apply to cases where school officials have retired at the expiration of their service or have been ordered to retire due to changes effected in school organization; that the amount of pensions should be computed in proportion to the salaries received at the end of service; and that with regard to directors and regular teachers entitled to pensions under the provisions of this law and those referred to above, the period of their service in their former schools exclusively of public establishments should be included in computing the term of service for granting pensions; and in cases where directors of *Fu* or *Ken* normal schools have been appointed as civil officials, or *vice versa*, the time of service in their former capacities should be computed and included in the term of service, according to the provisions of Law No. 91 issued in 1890, and of the Law relating to Pensions for civil officials. Up to this time, the benefits of the laws relating to pensions applied only to teachers in city, town, or village elementary schools, and directors of, and teachers in, *Fu* or *Ken* normal schools and public middle schools; but in order to make a more general application found to be of practical requirement it was determined that the said benefits should also be extended to all public school directors and teachers; this resulted in the issue of law No. 18 above mentioned, and the qualifications of school officials specified in this law were defined and the mode of practically carrying out the

same prescribed by another imperial ordinance No. 109. The chief points of the above ordinance are that teachers in city, town or village apprentice schools and supplementary schools for technical instruction, and directors of the same who are qualified as teachers, are to be classed as regular teachers, and other teachers as assistant teachers; that instructors, assistant instructors and teachers in higher female schools, special schools, technical schools and other public schools be classed as regular teachers and other teachers as assistant teachers, and that regulations prescribed by Imperial Ordinance for the carrying out of laws Nos. 90 and 91 issued in 1890, except provisions specially established for the execution of law No. 13 issued in the present year, should apply. By Ordinance No. 4 and Instruction No. 2, it was further prescribed that for the carrying out of law No. 13 issued in the present year, the ordinances and instructions now in force regarding laws Nos. 90 and 91, issued in 1890 should apply. During the 29th financial year of Meiji (1896-97), two pensions were granted, one to a director of an ordinary normal school and one to an instructor in an ordinary middle school, the combined amount being *yen* 334. The amount of bonuses granted to families of deceased teachers in ordinary normal schools and to those in ordinary middle schools was *yen* 294.60, the number of recipients being 5 in the former and 4 in the latter.

Testing of the Qualifications of Instructors and Teachers for Licences:—By Ordinance No. 12, regulations for licensing instructors in ordinary normal schools, ordinary middle schools and higher female schools were established, and the previous regulations relating to licences were abolished. According to these regulations, licences as instructors in ordinary normal schools, ordinary middle schools and higher female schools are to be granted to those who have passed the tests instituted by the Department of Education. Graduates of the Higher Normal School and the Higher Normal School for Females, and those who have received special training as teachers in any school under the control of the Department of Education are to be granted licences only for such subjects as the Minister of State for Education may deem fit, on the representation of the directors of the schools in question. Licences shall be granted after two series of examinations: preparatory and final, the former to be held in each locality, and the latter in Tōkyō; and only such candidates are to be admitted to the latter examinations as have passed the preparatory examination. Examinations for licences as instructors in ordinary normal schools and ordinary middle schools are made in the subjects

of study and standard to be attained in the Higher Normal School, and those in female sections of ordinary normal schools and higher female schools in the subjects of study and standard to be attained in the Higher Normal School for Females ; the method of teaching to be examined in both cases. Examinations are to be held once every year in all subjects prescribed by the regulations, or in certain subjects at special times. The requisite qualifications are to be decided by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Minister of State for Education. Graduates of the Colleges of the Imperial University and other schools under the control of the Department of Education may be granted licences without examination, after enquiry made into any subject of study which the Minister of State for Education may deem fit ; those possessing licences as instructors in schools of no lower standard than those in which they desire to be appointed may be so licenced as instructors in the subjects mentioned in their licences ; and those who are engaged or have been engaged as instructors for more than one year in government schools of no lower standard than those in which they desire to be appointed in the subjects which they are or have been teaching. At the final examination, those who have not been successful in any group of subjects, but have shown themselves competent in certain parts thereof, may be granted certificates for those parts alone, and those who possess such certificates shall at the next examination, be exempted from that part for which the said certificates have been issued. Certificates thus granted shall be valid for three years. Licences shall be forfeited in case the possessor of the same has been subjected to imprisonment or any other heavier punishment or who has committed any crime against public morality or causing the loss of public confidence or who has been subjected to police surveillance, or adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, or who has been guilty of lewdness, drunkenness, violence, or any similar act, disgraceful to the reputation of a teacher. In order to prevent the supply of teachers from being deficient at any one time, Ordinance No. 10 was issued, authorizing local governors to inquire into the attainments and experiences of those who possess teachers' licences, or certificates of graduation from elementary normal schools, whereof the terms of validity had been extended by Ordinance No. 3, issued in 1893, and at the expiration of the said terms, to further extend the same either to a limited period, or without such restriction. During the present year, the number of persons who applied for licences as instructors in ordinary normal schools, ordinary middle schools, and higher female schools was 1,177,

of whom 934 came up to be examined and 243 applied for licences without examination. Of those who passed successfully, there were 163 who received licences after examination and 230 without examination. The number of elementary school teachers whose qualifications for general licences (to be granted to ordinary regular teachers) were examined, was 169, of whom 139 succeeded in obtaining them.

Examination of School Books and Charts, and Republication of the same:—By Ordinance No. 5, an amendment was made in the regulations relating to the examination of school books and charts, prescribing that no school books or charts should be examined, unless supplied in complete sets. During the year, the number of books for which applications were made to this Department for examination was 221 sets or 683 volumes. Those for which applications for examination had been made during the previous year, and examination of which had to be postponed to the present, were 187 sets or 573 volumes. The number of books that were examined and approved during the year was 210 sets or 771 volumes, those which were not so approved were 58 sets or 147 volumes, and those for which applications were void or otherwise rejected were 21 sets or 69 volumes, while 119 sets or 269 volumes were left over to be examined in the following year. The number of books for which applications for republication were granted by the Department during the year was 3 sets or 8 volumes and 61 sheets, and of those for which sanction was given for sale 4 sets or 14 volumes.

Schools sanctioned in accordance with Art. XIII of the Military Conscription Law:—During the year under review, 5 schools were sanctioned and declared to be of a standing not lower, in subjects of study and the standard to be attained, than middle schools, in accordance with Art. XIII of the military conscription law, and 3 were also recognized as middle schools in accordance with the same article; besides 5 which were sanctioned and declared to be of a standing not lower in the subjects of study and the standard to be attained, than the government and public ordinary middle schools. Official Informations Nos. 6, 7, 14, 17 and 19, were issued accordingly.

Educational Reports:—By Instruction No. 71 some revisions were made in the forms of statistical tables. By the setable No. 3, showing the number of teachers in public elementary schools, with reference to the amount of salaries, was subdivided, with new additional tables made for each city, and a change introduced in the tables relating to pension fund, and expenditure connected with pensions, in accordance with the tenor of the Law No. 13, issued in the present year.

Meteorology: — By Ordinance No 2, regulations relating to meteorological reports were established, whereby these can be obtained by any one on application to the Central Meteorological Observatory, the fee to be charged being prescribed according to the kind of information afforded. Ordinance No. 3 was also issued, prescribing regulations relating to the testing of various meteorological instruments, the fees charged being fixed according to the kind of instrument tested. With regard to local meteorological stations, one erected at Itsubumura, in the district of Ōshima belonging to the *Ken* of Kagoshima, and another at Tonokimura in the district of Yaeyama belonging to the *Ken* of Okinawa were opened on the 5th of December 1896. One established at Akita in the *Ken* of Akita was removed to Ushijimamachi in the district of Kawabe, and new additions were made by erecting one at Matsumoto and one at Iida in the *Ken* of Nagano. Official Informations Nos. 15, 21, and 22 were issued accordingly.

Students in Foreign Countries: — By Imperial Ordinance No. 29, the regulations relating to students in foreign countries were amended, prescribing that the number of students to be sent abroad for study at any one time should not exceed thirty-five. During the present year, nineteen students were sent namely to Germany, England, France, Austria, the United States of America, Italy, and Holland. The number of government students in foreign countries at the end of the present year was 32. During the present year, four students returned to Japan; one from France after having studied financial administration and rural economy, two from Germany after having studied mathematical physics and subjects relating to normal schools and supplementary schools for technical instruction respectively, and one from England after having studied mechanical engineering.

Educational Institutes and Conferences: — During the summer vacation in July and August, instructors in ordinary normal schools and ordinary middle schools from almost all localities were called together to form institutes for the purpose of studying the method of instruction in the English language and geography. The members for the study of the English language were 33 in number, one from each *Fu* and *Ken*, except the *Ken* of Kanagawa, Hyōgo, Nagasaki, Niigata, Ibaraki, Yamanashi, Shiga, Fukui, Toyama, Tottori, Kagawa, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, and Okinawa; members of the institute for geography were 39 in number one from each *Fu* and *Ken* and two from the *Ken* of Okinawa representing almost all *Fu* and *Ken*, except nine; namely, the *Ken* of Gamba, Fukui, Toyama, Tottori, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Oita, and Kumamoto. The institute for the

English language was chiefly occupied in investigating the method of instruction in pronunciation, reading, paraphrasing, grammar, composition, conversation, etc., with due regard to the connection between these subjects, and the institute for geography in studying the method of lectures, object-lessons, field work, and essays to be prepared as home lessons. The number of persons to whom certificates were granted was 31 for the English language, and 38 for geography. A meeting of the directors of higher schools was also convened during the year, when their opinions were delivered on the questions put to them, and matters connected with their schools discussed.

Educational Inspection:—An inspection tour was made by Marquis Saionji, Minister of State for Education, accompanied by a private secretary, a councillor, and three clerks, through the districts of Kinai, Chiugoku, and Shikoku, and also tours on two occasions by directors of the Bureaux, eleven times by councillors, and ten times by professors of the Imperial University, and directors of, and instructors in, other institutions under the control of the Department of Education, through two *Fu* and thirty *Ken*. Besides these, two official tours were made by clerks of the Department, for the purpose of special investigation.

Public Documents:—During the present year, the number of official orders promulgated by laws was 3, of Imperial ordinances 19, of ordinances 12, of instructions 8, and of Official Informations 22. The number of notes sent to the Official Gazette was 947. The number of public documents received was 27,418, and of those despatched 35,029.

OFFICIALS AND EXPENDITURE.

In September, Marquis Saionji, Minister of State for Education was relieved from his office at his own request, and Marquis Hachisuka Mochiaki was appointed Minister of State for Education. During the year under review, there was no other important change of officials. At the end of the present year, the number of officials of *Chokunin* rank was 14, of whom 4 were in the Department Proper, and 10 in the institutions under its control; of *Sōnin* rank 360, of whom 9 were in the Department Proper, and 351 in the

institutions under its control ; of *Hannin* rank 445, of whom 69 were in the Department Proper, and 376 in the institutions under its control, and of *Yatoi* 504, of whom 18 were in the Department Proper, and 486 in the institutions under its control, the total being 1,323. The number of foreigners employed in the above institutions was 31. The number of officials suspended was 27 of *Sinin* rank belonging to the various institutions above mentioned, and of those of *Hannin* rank 34, of whom 5 belonged to the Department Proper and 29 to the institutions under its control, the total number being 61. The following table shows the number of officials, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Officials of the Department of Education and of the Institutions
under its control.*

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

	<i>Chokunin.</i>	<i>Sōnin.</i>	<i>Hannin.</i>	<i>Yatoi.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Annual Amount of Salaries.</i>
						<i>Yen</i>
Minister's Secretariat	2	9	49	15	75	45,724
Bureau of Special School } Affairs	1	...	9	1	11	7,212
Bureau of General School } Affairs	1	...	11	2	14	8,316
Earthquakes Investigation } Committee .....	...	...	2	...	2	720
Central Meteorological Ob- } servatory .....	...	3	15	23	41	10,128
Imperial University	10	110	125	121	366	235,956
Higher Normal School .....	...	22	35	40	97	39,506
Higher Normal School for } Females .....	...	15	29	20	64	22,980
Higher Commercial School .....	...	11	13	25	49	22,332
First Higher School .....	...	43	16	45	104	59,824
Second Higher School .....	...	29	6	20	55	37,156
Third Higher School .....	...	28	16	25	69	43,424
Fourth Higher School .....	...	22	18	23	63	34,952
Fifth Higher School .....	...	27	16	38	81	42,032
Yamaguchi Higher School .....	...	8	3	17	28	14,352
Tōkyō Technical School with } the Institute for training } Technical Teachers .....	...	11	30	31	72	28,090
Sapporo Agricultural School .....	...	5	14	7	26	12,648
Tōkyō Fine Arts School .....	...	12	18	37	67	24,752
Osaka Technical School .....	...	4	7	3	14	8,404
Tōkyō Blind and Dumb School .....	...	...	6	9	15	2,604
Tōkyō Library .....	...	1	7	2	10	4,152
Total	14	360	445	504	1,323	705,264
1895	12	347	431	429	1,219	654,281
1894	13	324	400	377	1,114	593,560
1893	10	323	404	343	1,080	578,659
1892	11	349	391	445	1,196	593,795

NOTE :

In this table are enumerated only those having regular appointments, but those are also taken into account who, belonging to any other government department, receive additional salaries in the institutions under this Department.

To show the annual amount of salaries of those of Hannin rank and downwards, the aggregate sum of their monthly salaries as paid for the last month of the year has been multiplied by 12.

As regards instructors in the institutions under the control of this Department who receive salaries from two different institutions, the amount of such salaries is enumerated partly in the column of one and partly in that of the other institution, and in the case of instructors in the Imperial University, the amounts of salaries both proper and official are added together.

*Officials suspended from their duties, in the Department of Education and
in the Institutions under its control.*

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

	<i>Sōnin.</i>			<i>Hannin.</i>			Total Number of Officials sus- pended from their duties.	Annual Amount of Salaries.
	Salaried.	Unsalari- ed.	Total.	Salaried.	Unsalari- ed.	Total.		
The Department Proper . . .	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	Yen. ...
Institutions under the Con- trol of the Department.... }	...	27	27	...	29	29	56	...
Total .....	...	27	27	...	34	34	61	...
1895.....	...	30	30	...	52	52	82	...
1894.....	...	29	29	...	47	47	76	...
1893	7	28	35	23	45	68	103	4,640
1892.....	19	19	38	34	36	70	108	9,075

NOTE :

The officials of the rank of *Chokunin* are those appointed either by His Majesty the Emperor in person or by His order.

Officials of the rank of *Sōnin* are those appointed by the Minister President of State, with the approval of His Majesty the Emperor.

Official of the rank of *Hannin* are those appointed by the heads of the Government Departments.

Yatoi are those temporarily engaged, and holding no official rank.

*Foreign Employés in the Department of Education and
in the Institutions under its control.*

(Corrected up to the 31st December of Each Year.)

	United States of America.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Belgium.	Italy.	Austria.	Switzerland.	China	Total.	Annual Amount of Salaries.
												Yen.
1896	2	10	3	11	1	1	1	...	1	1	31	103,040
1895	6	9	3	8	1	1	1	...	1	1	31	103,020
1894	4	15	3	10	1	1	1	...	1	1	37	120,060
1893	4	15	3	11	1	1	1	1	...	1	38	128,720
1892	6	15	2	11	..	1	1	1	...	1	38	112,540

The amount of expenditure for the Department Proper for the 29th financial year of Meiji (1896—97), exclusive of expenditure entrusted to institutions under its control and to local authorities, was *yen* 147,463 regular expenses, and *yen* 125,674 special expenses, the total being *yen* 273,137. The amount of expenditure for dependent institutions was *yen* 1,274,630 regular expenses, and *yen* 29,240 special expenses, the total being *yen*, 1,303,870. The aggregate amount of expenditure was *yen* 1,738,092, including *yen* 161,085 regular expenses for other purposes. Of the amount of special expenses belonging to the Department Proper, *yen* 124,659 were appropriated for the expenses of new buildings and equipments. The following table shows detailed items of the said expenditure and the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Amount of Expenditure for the Department of Education and for the Institutions under its control for the 29th Financial Year of Meiji (1896-97).

	Regular Expenses.	Special Expenses.	Total		Regular Expenses.	Special Expenses.	Total
The Department Proper	Yen 147,463	Yen 125,674	Yen 273,137	Third Higher School	Yen 75,960	Yen ...	Yen 75,960
Earthquakes Investigation Committee	21,581	...	21,581				
Central Meteorological Observatory	22,841	...	22,841				
Tokyo Academy	1,200	...	1,200				
Salaries for the Directors of the <i>Fu</i> {	38,179	...	38,179	Fourth Higher School	52,919	1,433	54,352
and <i>Ken</i> Normal Schools	62,304	...	62,304				
Grant to Technical Schools							
Institute for training Technical Teachers	14,980	...	14,980	Fifth Higher School	63,718	...	63,718
Total	308,548	125,674	434,222				
Imperial University.							
Main Department	137,867	...	137,867	Yamaguchi Higher School	20,709	...	20,709
College of Law	38,244	...	38,244	Tokyo Technical School	67,615	532	68,147
College of Medicine	175,847	576	176,423	Sapporo Agricultural School	34,615	...	34,615
College of Engineering	64,506	1,010	65,516	Tokyo Fine Arts School	43,787	...	43,787
College of Literature	34,731	13,668	47,799	Osaka Technical School	9,978	...	9,978
College of Science	58,876	11,225	70,101	Tokyo Blind and Dumb School	5,244	...	5,244
College of Agriculture	80,674	1,396	82,070	Tokyo Library	9,869	...	9,869
Total	590,745	27,275	618,020	Grand Total	1,583,178	154,914	1,738,092
Higher Normal School	64,684	...	64,684	29th Financial Year of Meiji	1,397,506	200,671	1,598,177
Higher Normal School for Females	36,752	...	36,752	27th " " " "	1,246,421	105,234	1,351,659
Higher Commercial School	39,796	...	39,796				
First Higher School	106,039	...	106,039				
Second Higher School	52,200	...	52,200				

NOTE:—The amount of expenditure mentioned in the column of special expenses belonging to the Department Proper includes expenses for the laying of water-pipes for the University, for the building of a storehouse for Italon's weights and measures, for the reconstruction of lecture-rooms and wards, and for equipments in the hospitals belonging to the College of Medicine, for the building of a new lecture-room in the College of Engineering, for the fitting of apparatus in the College of Science, for the repairs of the magnetograph room and for the fitting of the same, for the construction of new buildings to resist earthquake shocks, for the new buildings of the Kyoto Imperial University, for additional dormitories and for an experimental farm for the Higher Normal School, for the building of a new school house for the elementary school attached to the Higher Normal School for Females, for the building of new workshops in the Tokyo Technical School, and for the fitting of machines in the same, for the building of new school-rooms in the Tokyo Fine Arts School, for the building of new local meteorological stations and for the equipments of the same, for the printing of the reports of the International Geodetic Society and of maps belonging to the same, etc.

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Among the chief measures undertaken by local authorities in regard to elementary education during the year under review, may be mentioned the greater encouragement of the school attendance of children of school age, the ampler accommodation and the better equipment of school houses, and the further improvement and the fuller supplying of school teachers. As regards secondary education, the number of schools was either increased, or the accommodation of those previously established much enlarged, for the admission of the yearly growing number of students. In technical education, various attempts were made to promote this, either by erecting new schools or extending the organization of old ones; and no pains were spared in enforcing measures already initiated and in striving to see them fully carried out. During the present year, great tidal waves occurred in the *Ken* of Iwate, Aomori, and Miyagi, and earthquakes in the *Ken* of Akita, the *Fu* of Kyōto and Osaka, and the *Ken* of Gifu, Aichi, Miye, Fukui-Shiga, Ishikawa, and Niigata being devastated by storms and inundations, creating no small impediments to the progress of education, in consequence of destructive effects to school buildings and apparatus, and stopping children from school attendance. Moreover since the close of the war the nation has fully appreciated the benefits of education as is shown by the rapid strides made in educational matters throughout the empire when compared with the preceding year. Concerning the chief statistical facts, it will be seen that the increase of elementary school teachers was, 2,911, of pupils 207,636; and of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction 38,065. It is also to be remarked that the percentage of children of school age who attended school during the year shows an increase of 2.98 or nearly 3 per cent. of the school population. As regards ordinary

normal schools, the increase of instructors was 14, of pupils 736, and of graduates 96. The increase of ordinary middle schools was 25, of instructors 398, of pupils 9,907, and of graduates 229, while the increase of higher female schools was 4, of instructors 51, of pupils 1,255, and of graduates 101. As regards institutions in which instruction is given in practical pursuits, it will be seen that the increase of the apprentice schools and supplementary schools for technical instruction was 45, of teachers 125, of pupils 2,808, and of graduates 264. As to the number of schools aided out of the National Treasury the increase was 49, and the increased annual amount of aid was *yen* 15,690,300. In the higher schools, the increase of instructors was 32, of pupils 122, and of graduates 48.

The number of public schools was 26,621, and of private schools 1,762, the total being 28,383, showing an increase of 293 in the former and a decrease of 117 in the latter, as compared with the previous year. The number of teachers was 83,229, of pupils 4,021,652, and of graduates 528,388. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3,584 teachers, of 228,345 pupils, and of 41,735 graduates. The total amount of public school expenditure for the present financial year was *yen* 15,526,101 (the amount of aid paid out of the *Fu*, *Ken*, and *Gun* rates towards the expenses of *Gun*, cities, towns, and villages being deducted), of which *yen* 2,775,224 were defrayed out of the local rates, *yen* 105,363 out of the *Gun* rates, *yen* 1,588,384 out of the city rates, and *yen* 11,196,295 out of the town and village rates. This shows an increase of *yen* 889,370 in local rates, of *yen* 48,892 in *Gun* rates, of *yen* 345,552 in city rates, and of *yen* 1,655,048 in town and village rates, the total amount of increase over the previous financial year being *yen* 2,852,281. The amount of public school income was *yen* 579,821 out of local rates, *yen* 36,709 out of *Gun* rates, *yen* 954,230 out of city rates, and *yen* 4,056,770 out of town and village rates, the total being *yen* 5,488,782 (the amount of aid paid out of *Fu*, *Ken*, and *Gun* rates towards the expenses of *Gun*, cities, towns, and villages being deducted), showing an increase over the previous financial year of *yen* 146,377 of local rates, of *yen* 28,607 of *Gun* rates, of *yen* 237,831 of city rates, and of *yen* 515,324 of town and village rates, the total increase being *yen* 841,875, still deficient by *yen* 10,037,319 against the amount of expenditure.

Among the institutions under the control of the Department of Education may be mentioned one university, one higher normal school, one higher normal school for females, six higher schools, five technical schools, and one blind and dumb school, besides an institute

for training technical teachers and a library. The schools attached to the Higher Normal School include an academy of music, an ordinary middle school, and an elementary school, and those attached to the Higher Normal School for Females a higher school for females and an elementary school: an apprentice school connected with the Tōkyō Technical School adding one more to the list. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one technical school, owing to the establishment of the Osaka Technical School. The decrease of one higher middle school is due to the Kagoshima Higher Middle School (Zōshikwan) having been relieved from the control of the Department of Education. The number of instructors and teachers was 785, of students and pupils 9,321, and of graduates 1,819, showing an increase over the previous year of 88 instructors and teachers, 445 students and pupils, and 168 graduates. The amount of regular expenditure during the present financial year was *yen* 1,286,699, showing an increase over the previous year of *yen* 105,733.

The following table shows the total number of schools, and of instructors, teachers, students, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to Schools. (Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

	Schools.			Instructors and Teachers.			Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Gov.	Public.	Private.	Total	Gov.	Public.	Private.	Total	Gov.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Elementary Schools	21	26,294	5,319	26,835	22	74,860	1,211	76,093	810	3,812,839	64,342	3,877,981
Apprentice Schools	1	11	5	17	7	59	31	97	107	1,875	13	1,888
Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction .....	...	90	3	93	...	143	5	148	...	5,177	200	5,377
Blind and Dumb Schools	1	1	2	4	9	12	4	25	124	113	20	257
Ordinary Normal Schools .....	...	47	...	47	...	692	...	692	...	8,078	...	8,078
Higher Normal Schools	2	...	...	2	75	...	...	75	436	...	...	436
Ordinary Middle Schools	1	99	21	121	13	1,367	342	1,722	201	33,915	6,662	40,778
Higher Female Schools	1	12	6	19	19	133	85	237	354	2,939	859	4,152
Higher Schools	6	...	...	...	6	289	...	289	4,231	...	...	4,231
Imperial University	1	...	...	...	1	172	...	172	1,833	...	...	1,833
Special Schools .....	...	3	41	44	...	60	573	633	1,294	1,294	7,447	8,741
Technical Schools	6	49	11	66	179	338	86	603	1,285	6,268	1,336	8,839
Miscellaneous Schools .....	...	15	1,34	1,49	...	56	3,172	3,228	...	1,312	67,083	68,395
Total	21	26,621	1,762	28,404	785	77,720	5,519	84,014	9,321	3,872,704	148,858	4,030,973
1895	21	26,328	1,879	28,228	697	74,251	5,394	80,342	8,876	3,654,008	139,299	3,802,183
1894	20	23,667	1,950	25,637	648	63,851	5,345	69,814	8,443	3,476,505	137,863	3,622,811
1893	18	23,575	2,021	25,594	658	62,192	5,530	68,380	8,192	3,308,003	139,595	3,455,790
1892	19	23,216	2,140	25,375	652	60,334	5,888	66,824	7,918	3,132,412	145,380	3,285,710

NOTE:—In this table the Institute for training technical teachers is included among the technical schools.

Elementary Schools.

Elementary schools are designed to give children the rudiments of moral education and of education specially adapted to make of them good members of the community, together with such general knowledge and skill as are necessary for practical life,—due attention being paid to their physical development. The elementary schools are divided into ordinary elementary schools and higher elementary schools. Those established and maintained at the expense of cities, towns, or villages, or of town and village schools unions, or of districts within them, are called city, town, or village elementary schools, and those established and maintained at the expense of one or more private individuals are called private elementary schools. An ordinary elementary school course and a higher elementary school course may be established conjointly in one and the same school. In a higher elementary school, one or more special courses in agriculture, commerce, or industry may be established, and a supplementary course may also be established in ordinary or higher elementary schools. The ordinary elementary school course extends over three or four years, and the higher elementary school course over two, three, or four years. The supplementary course extends over not more than three years, while in regard to the special course the length of study is not yet fixed. Elementary schools are also to be established in connection with normal schools.

There were two elementary schools established by the government, one belonging to the Higher Normal School and the other to the Higher Normal School for Females; the number being the same as in the previous year. The work and the present condition of these two schools will be reported under the heading of normal schools. The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the elementary schools, attached to the higher normal schools.

*Statistical Table relating to the Elementary Schools attached to the
Higher Normal School and the Higher Normal
School for Females*

(Corrected up to the 31st December of Each Year.)

	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Graduates.	Average Number of Daily Attendance.	Number of Teachers per School.	Number of Pupils per Teacher.
1896.....	2	22	800	181	721	11.00	36.36
1895.....	2	22	772	175	674	11.00	35.09
1894.....	2	18	705	156	687	9.00	39.17
1893.....	2	16	637	117	602	8.00	39.81
1892.....	2	22	614	123	510	11.00	27.91

The number of public and private elementary schools was 23,621 of main departments, and 3,212 of branch departments, the total number being 26,833. This number included 22,734 ordinary elementary schools, 2,755 joint ordinary and higher elementary establishments and 1,344 higher elementary schools. Of these schools, 26,294 were public and 539 private, showing an increase of 214 public, and a decrease of 10 private schools, as compared with the previous year. Of the branch departments, there were 2,320 in which instruction is given in the whole course of study as provided in the main departments, and 892 in which only partial courses are established. The number of ordinary elementary schools in which supplementary courses are established, was 5,123, of which 5,013 were public and 110 private. The number of higher elementary schools with supplementary courses was 169, of which 168 were public and one private, besides 4 higher elementary schools of public establishment in which special courses were provided. This shows an increase of 374 ordinary and 76 higher elementary schools with supplementary courses, and a decrease of 16 with special courses. Although it cannot be inferred that elementary schools have already been completely equipped, still there are many instances where school houses have been either erected or enlarged, as the number of pupils have increased and every possible arrangement seems to have been introduced in order to facilitate instruction, the management of the schools, and school hygiene. The number of private elementary schools substituted

for those of public establishment was 227, of which 219 belonged to the *Fu* of Tōkyō, 2 to the *Ken* of Tochigi, and one each to the *Ken* of Kanagawa, Niigata, Chiba, Miyagi, Iwate, and Akita.

If a distinction be made in regard to the number of grades in the main and branch schools, elementary schools attached to ordinary normal schools being excluded, it will be seen that the greatest number having one grade are ordinary elementary schools, 8,593 in all, followed by those with two grades; the greatest number of grades in any one ordinary elementary school being 48. As regards higher elementary schools, those having more than five and less than ten grades were the greatest in number, being 300 in all, followed by those with two grades, the greatest number of grades in any one higher elementary school being 38. With regard to elementary schools provided with higher and ordinary courses the greatest number was those having more than five and less than ten grades, 1,140 in all, followed by four graded schools, the greatest number of grades in any one school being 59. Compared with the previous year, there is no change in the maximum number either in ordinary or higher elementary schools considered in regard to the number of grades, but the maximum number of grades has increased by 16 in the ordinary, by 3 in the higher and by one in the joint establishments. Classified according to the length of the courses of study, it will be seen that the ordinary elementary courses of three years were 1,968, and of four years 20,310; while in the higher elementary courses, there were 213 of two years, 382 of three years, and 3,014 of four years. Compared with the previous year, the ordinary elementary courses of three years show a decrease of 257, and those of four years an increase of 217; while the higher elementary courses of two years show an increase of 9, of three years, 17, and of four years, 323. These results cannot but be considered as the necessary consequence of the progress in education made by children attending the above schools. Further details will be found the following table.

Table showing the Number of Public and Private Elementary Schools, with reference to the Number of Grades.

(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896.)

	Ordinary Elementary Schools				Higher Elementary Schools.				Joint Ordinary and Higher Elementary Schools.
	Length of the Course of Study.				Length of the Course of Study.				
	3 Years.	4 Years.	Total.		2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	Total.	
Schools of one Grade	Public	1,564	6,832.	8,396	16	35	122	173	.....
	Private	2	48	50	×	193	×	894	.....
" " 2 Grades	Public	25	172	197	×	4	×	4	.....
	Private	11	×	11	×	2	×	×	105
" " 3 " "	Public	245	5,037	5,285	5	29	241	275	65
	Private	5	391	391	×	57	×	701	13
" " 4 " "	Public	84	2,879	2,963	2	21	232	255	301
	Private	3	509	512	×	13	×	285	65
" " 5 to 9 ,	Public	4	9	13	.....	.....	3	3	.....
	Private	18	×	18	×	×	×	×	.....
" " 10 to 19 Grades	Public	13	1,582	1,595	×	8	160	168	410
	Private	2	571	573	4	3	111	118	19
" " 20 to 29 Grades	Public	1	58	59	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Private	23	×	23	×	×	×	×	.....
" " 30 to 39 Grades	Public	17	1,123	1,140	×	11	288	299	1,105
	Private	2	532	534	3	8	151	162	35
" " 40 to 49 Grades	Public .....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Private	11	×	11	×	×	×	×	.....
" " 50 to 59 Grades	Public	1	178	179	.....	2	97	99	254
	Private .....	.....	107	107	.....	.....	18	18	.....
" " 60 to 69 Grades	Public	18	18	18	.....	.....	14	14	29
	Private	8	8	8	.....	.....	1	1	.....
" " 70 to 79 Grades	Public .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Private .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table showing the Number of Public and Private Elementary Schools, with reference to the Number of Grades. (Continued)
Corrected up to the 31st December 1896

	Ordinary Elementary Schools.				Higher Elementary Schools.				Joint Ordinary and Higher Elementary Schools.
	Length of the Course of Study.				Length of the Course of Study.				
	3 Years.	4 Years.	Total.		2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	Total.	
Schools of 30 to 39 Grades.	Public ....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	6	6	6
	Private ..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools of 40 to 49 Grades.	Public ....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	Private ....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....
Schools of 50 Grades & over	Public ....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Private ..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	Public	1,924	17,651	19,575	23	106	1,130	1,289	2,180
	Private	9	2,171	2,180	186	274	1,719	2,179	10
No. of Grades in a School having the Greatest Number of Grades.	Public ..	35	355	390	4	2	10	10	132
	Private	10	132	132	3	14	38	38	59
No. of Schools	Public ..	4	9	9	.....	.....	5	5	9
	Private ..	2,194	17,706	19,900	23	104	1,17	1,244	1,883
No. of Grades in a School having the Greatest Number of Grades.	Public ..	3	1,880	1,883	172	260	1,448	1,880	196
	Private ..	28	381	409	9	1	11	11	125
No. of Grades in a School having the Greatest Number of Grades.	Public	12	32	32	3	13	35	35	58
	Private	4	6	6	.....	1	3	3	7

Number of ordinary or higher elementary courses, considered as separate schools, in case of joint establishments.

On an investigation being made into the number of ordinary elementary schools in which sewing and handiwork are added to the regular and supplementary courses, and of higher elementary schools in which agriculture, commerce, and handiwork are so added, according to local circumstances, those under special regulations in the Hokkaido and those attached to ordinary normal schools being excluded, it will be seen that the number of ordinary elementary schools in which the above subjects are given either in addition to the regular or supplementary courses is 3,978 and 620 respectively, the greatest number being those to which sewing was added as in the previous year. Of higher elementary schools, there are 309 having regular and 11 having supplementary courses, the greatest number being those to which agriculture was added, also as in the previous year. As compared with the previous year, the increase in the number of regular courses having the study of sewing was 672, and in supplementary courses with the same subject 185: a fact which shows a necessary condition required in female attendance. A detailed classification is contained in the following table.

Table showing the Number of Public and Private Elementary Schools in which Sewing, Handiwork, Agriculture, and Commerce are added to the Regular and Supplementary Courses.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

Schools provided with additional branches of —	Ordinary Elementary schools.			Higher Elementary Schools.			Total Number of Ordinary and Higher Elementary Schools.	1895.
	Regular Course.	Supplement- ary Course.	Total.	Regular Course.	Supplement- ary Course.	Total.		
Sewing { Public { Private	3,812 120	608 10	4,420 130	...	...	...	4,420 130	3,540 153
Sewing and Handiwork..... { Public { Private	40 1	...	40 1	...	...	...	40 1	55 1
Handiwork { Public { Private	5 ...	2 ...	7 ...	5 1	...	5 1	12 1	21 1
Agriculture { Public { Private	...	...	...	208	8	216	216	154
Commerce { Public { Private	...	...	...	39 8	2 ...	41 8	41 8	34 10
Handiwork and Agriculture. { Public { Private	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2
Handiwork and Commerce.. { Public { Private	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	1
Agriculture and Commerce. { Public { Private	...	...	...	12	1	13	13	2
Handiwork, Agriculture and { Public Commerce { Private	...	...	...	18 11	...	18 11	18 11	...
Grand Total { Public { Private	3,857 121	610 10	4,467 131	289 20	11 ...	300 20	4,767 151	3,849 167

NOTE: In this table, the number of grades is separately mentioned when ordinary and higher courses are combined in one School.

The number of teachers both in public and private elementary schools, was 41,073 ordinary regular teachers, 16,302 ordinary assistant teachers, 770 special regular teachers, 1,412 special assistant teachers, 14,014 ordinary teachers temporarily employed and 2,500 special teachers temporarily employed. From this it will be seen that there was an increase in the number of ordinary regular teachers of 1,490, as compared with the previous year. It is to be observed that the proportion of ordinary regular teachers per class was 53 in the ordinary and 84 in the higher elementary schools, the number being 27,937 less in the ordinary and 1,725 less in the higher elementary schools, or 29,662 in all. If the aggregate number of ordinary regular and ordinary assistant teachers be distributed over the number of classes, the result is 79% in the case of ordinary and 92% in the case of higher elementary schools, 12,494 less in the former and 869 less in the latter, or a total of 13,363. Comparing the number of ordinary and special teachers, the result is 1.05 in the case of ordinary and 1.23 in the case of higher elementary schools. The average number of pupils under the care of one ordinary regular teacher was 105.04 in the ordinary and 58.05 in the higher elementary schools. If this is proportioned against the aggregate number of ordinary regular teachers and ordinary assistant teachers, the average is 70.58 in ordinary and 53.14 in higher elementary schools, and if against the aggregate number of ordinary and special teachers, the said average will be 53.27 in the former and 39.80 in the latter. It is significant that in all localities the supply of teachers has been quite inadequate to the demand. Various measures have therefore been tried for the purpose of meeting this deficiency either by instituting simpler normal courses in connection with normal schools, or by giving more facilities for obtaining licences. There have been many teachers who have left their occupations to enter into other careers, or who have retired thus counteracting such measures mentioned, as there has been no increase in the number of teachers, but on the contrary, the proportion in comparison with the number of classes has been found less adequate than in the previous year, notwithstanding that the number of classes is rapidly increasing, on account of the development of education. Thus the deficiency in ordinary regular teachers required has increased by 1,483 in ordinary and 281 in higher elementary schools, the total deficiency being 1,764. If the aggregate number of ordinary regular and assistant teachers be proportioned to classes, the increase of deficiency will be 2,038 in ordinary and 322 in higher elementary schools, making a total of 2,360. It may be remarked

however that teachers, stimulated by the progress being made in education, have begun to add to their knowledge and to improve their method of teaching, occupying themselves in reading literary works or associating together at educational meetings and also that such are gradually increasing in number.

In the above and following statistics, the number of teachers in elementary schools attached to ordinary normal schools is not taken into account.

Comparing the salary paid to regular and to assistant teachers in ordinary elementary schools, the largest number of the former (7101) have been receiving a monthly salary of more than *yen* 8 and less than *yen* 9, the next in number being those receiving a monthly salary of more than *yen* 10 and less than *yen* 11, the average being *yen* 9.498. The largest number of the latter (4735) have been receiving a monthly salary of more than *yen* 5 and less than *yen* 6, after which come those (751) who have received more than *yen* 6 and less than *yen* 7, the average being *yen* 5. As regards the regular and assistant teachers in higher elementary schools, the largest number of the former (2057) have been receiving a monthly salary of more than *yen* 15 and less than *yen* 20, and then those receiving a monthly salary of more than *yen* 12 and less than *yen* 13, the average being *yen* 13.421. Most of the latter (172) were receiving a monthly salary of more than *yen* 8 and less than *yen* 9, next those receiving more than *yen* 7 and less than *yen* 8, the average being *yen* 8.26. Compared with the previous year, the average amount increased by .314 in the case of ordinary regular teachers and by .294 in the case of ordinary assistant teachers in ordinary elementary schools; while in higher elementary schools, the increase was .405 and .615 respectively. That the salaries paid to teachers are still very small is evident, but the above proves a gradual tendency towards a more liberal remuneration. The subjoined table shows the number of regular and assistant teachers in public elementary schools, and the amount of salaries received by them.

Tables showing the Number of Teachers in Public Elementary Schools, with reference to their Salaries.

(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896).

Monthly Amount of Salaries.		Ordinary Elementary Course.				Higher Elementary Course.			
		General Subjects.		Special Subjects.		General Subjects.		Special Subjects.	
		Regular Teachers.	Assistant-teachers.	Regular Teachers.	Assistant-teachers.	Regular Teachers.	Assistant-teachers.	Regular Teachers.	Assistant-teachers.
Under 5 yen	.....	34	2,901	19	486	...	7	22	267
5 yen and less than 6 yen	.....	278	4,735	36	125	4	67	47	123
6 yen and less than 7 yen	.....	1,444	3,854	26	71	17	84	62	102
7 yen and less than 8 yen	.....	4,067	2,224	49	27	96	171	75	72
8 yen and less than 9 yen	.....	7,101	1,010	41	13	344	172	104	33
9 yen and less than 10 yen	.....	4,960	263	27	3	473	118	67	12
10 yen and less than 11 yen	.....	5,046	101	10	...	981	101	43	13
11 yen and less than 12 yen	.....	2,520	17	...	1	900	59	27	1
12 yen and less than 13 yen	.....	2,602	10	6	...	1,588	29	20	3
13 yen and less than 14 yen	.....	1,371	1	...	...	1,246	8	13	...
14 yen and less than 15 yen	.....	668	...	...	...	921	3	7	...
15 yen and less than 20 yen	.....	925	...	...	...	2,057	...	15	...
20 yen and less than 25 yen	.....	111	...	...	...	352	...	2	...
25 yen and less than 30 yen	.....	19	...	...	...	114	...	...	...
30 yen and less than 35 yen	.....	6	...	...	...	56	...	...	...
35 yen and less than 40 yen	.....	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
40 yen and over	.....	3	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
Grand Total	.....	31,155	15,119	214	726	9,092	819	505	626
Maximum	.....	Yen 55,000	13,000	13,000	Yen 11,000	45,000	Yen 14,000	Yen 30,000	Yen 12,000
Minimum	.....	3,500	2,000	2,000	1,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	1,000
Average	.....	9,498	5,751	6,995	4,256	13,431	8,260	8,778	5,175
1893	Maximum	40,000	13,000	15,000	10,000	50,000	15,000	30,000	11,000
	Minimum	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
	Average	9,184	5,457	6,559	4,098	13,016	7,645	8,065	4,877

NOTE: In this table, contributions to additional salaries for long service paid out of the National Treasury are not taken into account.

If a distinction be made between the ages of regular and assistant teachers in public elementary schools, those in elementary schools attached to ordinary normal schools being excluded, it will be seen that there are 2,040 under twenty years of age, and 345 above sixty. If the number of teachers be considered in regard to age it will be found that the greatest number includes those over twenty five and under thirty years of age, 17,038 in all, and then those over thirty and under thirty five years of age. The smallest number represents those over sixty years of age ; and next those over fifty five and under sixty years of age. The results are approximately the same if a distinction be made between the graduates of normal schools and those who have otherwise been trained, or a comparison be made with the previous year. Further details will be found in the following table.

*Table showing the Number of Teachers in Public Elementary Schools
with regard to their Ages.*

(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896).

Ages.	Graduates of Normal Schools.			Those otherwise licensed.			Total Number of Teachers in Public Elementary Schools.
	Regular Teachers.	Assistant- teachers.	Total.	Regular Teachers.	Assistant- teachers.	Total.	
Under 20	129	34	163	22	1,855	1,877	2,040
Between 20 and 25	3,698	78	3,776	2,952	4,693	7,645	11,421
Between 25 and 30	5,105	15	5,120	7,271	4,647	11,918	17,038
Between 30 and 35	4,431	14	4,445	6,155	2,577	8,732	13,177
Between 35 and 40	1,968	12	1,980	3,223	1,152	4,375	6,355
Between 40 and 45	927	4	931	2,192	866	3,058	3,989
Between 45 and 50	374	6	380	1,195	570	1,765	2,145
Between 50 and 55	124	6	130	655	395	1,050	1,180
Between 55 and 60	50	1	51	300	215	515	566
60 and upwards.....	20	...	20	175	150	325	345
Grand Total	16,826	170	16,996	24,140	17,120	41,260	58,256
1895	16,225	260	16,485	23,206	17,368	40,574	57,059

The number of pupils both in public and private elementary schools was 3,877,181, of whom 3,333,260 belonged to the ordinary and 543,921 to the higher elementary schools. The number of daily attendance per cent. of pupils was 79.86 in the ordinary and 87.84 in the higher elementary schools, the average being 81 ; the number of those attending supplementary and special courses being excluded from the calculation. The number of pupils admitted to the first year courses during the present year was 863,317 in the ordinary and 227,627 in the higher elementary courses, the total being 1,090,944. The number of those who completed the prescribed courses of instruction was 438,405 in the main, and 15,054 in the supplementary courses in ordinary elementary schools, and 53,371 in the main, 749 in the supplementary, and 60 in the special courses in higher elementary schools ; the total number of those who completed the main and special courses being 491,836, and of those who completed the supplementary courses 15,803. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 135,050 pupils in the ordinary and of 72,369 pupils in the higher elementary courses, the total increase being 207,419. The number of daily attendance per cent. of pupils increased by .58 in the former and by .63 in the latter, the average rate of increase being .68. The number of pupils admitted to the first year courses shows an increase of 27,893 in the ordinary and of 26,377 in the higher elementary schools, the total increase being 54,270. The number of those completing the prescribed courses of instruction increased by 765 in the ordinary and 8,406 in the higher courses, the total increase being 9,171. The above increase is evidently due to the encouragement of school attendance as well as to the general development of education, pupils also showing a marked progress owing to the improved methods of instruction.

The average monthly amount of tuition-fees was 6 sen and 2 rin for ordinary and 22 sen 8 rin for higher elementary courses, showing a decrease of 2 rin for the former and an increase of 4 rin for the latter, as compared with the previous year. The above statement suffices to indicate the growing tendency towards the remittance of tuition-fees for the benefit of pupils attending ordinary elementary schools in every locality. The number of ordinary and higher elementary schools free of tuition-fees was 3,358 and 62 respectively, showing an increase over the previous year of 840 in the former and of one in the latter. The number of pupils to whom tuition-fees were wholly remitted was 115,912 in the case of ordinary and 3,067 in the case of higher elementary schools, showing an increase of 532 in the

former and of 143 in the latter, as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the maximum, minimum, and average monthly amount of tuition-fees, the number of schools free of tuition-fees, and of pupils to whom the same have been either wholly or partially remitted; the same statistics relating to elementary schools attached to ordinary normal schools being excluded from the table.

Statistical Table showing the Monthly Amount of Tuition-fees, together with the Number of Schools free of Fees, and of Pupils to whom Fees are wholly or partially remitted.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

		Monthly Amount of Tuition-fees.			Free of Tuition-fees.		No. of Children to whom the Fees have been remitted.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	No. of Schools.	No. of Children.	Wholly remitted.	Partially remitted.
Ordinary Elementary Course		Yen 0.850	Yen 0.001	Yen 0.062	3,358	261,534	115,912	106,238
Higher Elementary Course		1.400	0.005	0.228	62	3,995	3,067	7,276
1895	Ordinary	0.800	0.002	0.064	2,518	231,838	115,380	102,618
	Higher	1.000	0.005	0.224	6	2,795	2,924	5,820

The following table shows the annual statistical facts relating to public and private elementary schools, teachers, pupils, etc., but the method of investigation having been revised in 1895, no direct comparison can be made with the years previous to 1894, except in the figures relating to pupils who have completed the prescribed courses of instruction.

Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Elementary Schools.

(Corrected up to the 31st December of Each Year).

	Schools.			Teachers.			Pupils.			Those who have completed the Practical Course of Instruction.			Average Number of Daily Attendance.	No. of Teachers per School.	No. of Pupils per Teacher.	No. of Attendance per cent of Pupils.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.				
1896.....	26,294	539	26,833	74,859 { *1	1,210 { *1	76,069 { *2	3,812,839 { *2	64,349 { *2	3,877,181	500,492	7,147	507,639	3,015,129	2,88	50.97	80.98
1895.....	26,080	549	26,629	71,955 { *2	1,202 { *1	73,157 { *3	3,608,857 { *3	60,716 { *3	3,669,573	462,627	6,953	469,580	2,828,896	2.75	50.16	80.31
1894.....	23,488	556	24,044	61,918 { *1	1,098 { *1	63,016 { *1	3,442,562 { *1	57,804 { *1	3,500,366	442,223	6,810	449,033	2,088,397	2.62	55.55	76.80
1893.....	23,396	562	23,958	60,416 { *1	1,123 { *1	61,539 { *1	3,380,452 { *1	56,471 { *1	3,336,923	416,439	5,658	422,097	2,538,444	2.57	54.22	76.07
1892.....	23,064	561	23,625	58,654 { *1	1,109 { *1	59,773 { *1	3,108,253 { *1	56,543 { *1	3,164,796	388,865	5,744	394,609	2,386,340	2.53	52.95	75.40

* Foreigners.

The total number of children of school age was 7,765,605, of whom 7,187,059 were those for whom the obligation to attend had already begun, showing an increase over the previous year of 94,768 and 103,911 respectively. Of the number of children under obligation to attend, those who actually attended school were 4,615,842, and those who did not attend 2,571,217 showing an increase of 277,773 in the former and a decrease of 173,862 in the latter, as compared with the previous year. The statistics are as follows :

Table showing the Number of Children of School Age attending or not attending School.

(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896).

Receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.			Not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.				
Attending Ordinary Elementary Schools at the End of the Year.....		3,211,221	Not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.		No. of those who left School during the Years before the Present, not having completed the Ordinary Elementary Course.	Poverty	324,876
No. of those who have completed the Ordinary Elementary Course during the Year		430,406				Sickness	66,812
No. of those who had Completed the Ordinary Elementary Course during the Years before the Present		974,215				Other Causes.	220,158
Total.....		1,404,621				Total	611,846
Grand Total		4,615,842					
No. of those who left School during the Year, not having completed the Ordinary Elementary Course.		Poverty	124,865	Not having previously received the Prescribed Course of Instruction.	No. of those who left School during the Years before the Present, not having completed the Ordinary Elementary Course.	Poverty	1,034,953
		Sickness	28,613			Sickness	131,333
		Other Causes.	99,711			Other Causes.	539,896
		Total	253,189			Total	1,706,182
		Grand Total				2,571,217	
		Not yet under Obligation to attend School				578,546	

Table showing the Annual Comparative Statistics relating to: Children of School Age attending or not attending School.

(Corrected up to the 31st December of each year).

	Attending School.	Not attending School.	Total.	Not yet under Obligation to attend School.	Grand Total.
1896	4,615,842	2,571,217	7,187,059	578,546	7,765,605
1895	4,338,069	2,745,079	7,083,148	587,689	7,670,837

The percentage of children going through the prescribed course of instruction was 64.22 of those under obligation to attend, showing an increase over the previous year of 2.98. Of the number of children above mentioned, the percentage of boys was 79, and that of girls 47.54, showing an increase of 2.35 in the former and of 3.67 in the latter, as compared with the previous year. The above increase in the attendance of children of school age is of course due to the exertions of local authorities in carrying out regulations for school attendance, especially in facilitating the attendance of girls, in making known the benefits and in awaking interest in the cause of education. Not very satisfactory results have yet been attained in this respect, although in the present year the percentage of girls attending school was higher than that of boys, still the actual number of girls attending was 31.46 per cent. less than that of boys. The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of school attendance.

Table showing the Number of children attending and actually receiving Instruction, in percentage of School Population.

(Corrected up to the 31st December of Each year).

	No. of Male and Female Pupils receiving Instruction per cent. of School population.	No. of Male Pupils receiving Instruction per cent. of School-population.	No. of Female Pupils receiving Instruction per cent. of School-population.
1896	64.22	79.00	47.54
1895	61.24	76.65	43.87
1894	61.72	77.14	44.07
1893	58.73	74.76	40.59
1892	55.14	71.66	36.46

Note :— The number of children attending school was ascertained by a method different from that hitherto adopted, so that a direct comparison can not be made with the figures of the years previous to 1894. The method of investigation for making former statistics is explained in Instruction No. 3 issued in 1895, and for making those of the present in Instruction No. 7 issued in 1892.

In the present year, investigations were for the first time made as to the number of blind and dumb among children of school age. The result shows that the number of blind was 4,203, of dumb 4,238, and of those deprived both of sight and speech 17, the total being 8,458. Of these there were 35 blind and 130 dumb actually attending school and receiving instruction, the total being 165. The following table shows the number and sex.

Statistical Table showing the Blind and Dumb among Children of School Age.

(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896).

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Actually attending school.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Blind	2,320 * 11	1,883 * 6	4,203 * 17	31	4	35
Dumb	2,457	1,781	4,238	100	30	130
Grand Total.....	4,777 * 11	3,664 * 6	8,441 * 17	131	34	165

* Those deprived both of sight and speech.

Apprentice Schools.

Apprentice schools are classed under the head of elementary schools and are designed as institutions where instruction is given in such branches of study as are necessary to prepare persons as workmen and artisans, with courses of study extending over a period of not less than six months and not more than four years. The number of apprentice schools included one government, 11 public and 5 private establishments. Compared with the previous year, the number of government establishments remained unchanged, while public and private establishments increased by 6 and one respectively. This increase is due to the establishment of one public school each in the *Ken* of Gumba, Yamanashi, Miyagi, Akita, Ishikawa, and Kago-shima, and of a new private school in the *Ken* of Gumba.

The government apprentice school is connected with the Tōkyō Technical School, and will be more fully described under the heading dealing with that institution. The following table shows the number of teachers, pupils, and graduates in the apprentice school above mentioned, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Apprentice School attached to the
Tōkyō Technical School,*

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

	No. of Instructors.			No. of Pupils.	No. of Those who have completed their Courses of Study.
	Assistant instructors.	Temporary assistants.	Total.		
Metal Work	4	3	7	78	9
Wood Work				29	4
Total	4	3	7	107	13
1895	3	2	5	106	14
1894	3	2	5	75	8
1893	3	...	3	59	14
1892	3	...	3	51	...

All of the eleven apprentice schools of public establishment are receiving aid from the National Treasury. The number of teachers is 57, pupils 859, and graduates 164, showing an increase of 35 teachers, 613 pupils, and 131 graduates, as compared with the previous year. There are five private institutions, one in the *Fu* of Tōkyō and the others in the *Ken* of Fukui established and maintained by industrial unions, also receiving aid from the National Treasury, and one each established by the *Ken* of Akita and Kagoshima, with 31 teachers, 909 pupils, and 55 graduates, showing an increase of 11 teachers and 144 pupils, and a decrease of 12 graduates, as compared with the previous year. Apprentice schools are gradually increasing owing to the necessity of technical education, but still the number of schools is small, and no remarkable results have been yet attained, on account of their recent establishment. The following table shows the number both of public and private apprentice schools, and teachers, pupils and graduates, together with annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Apprentice Schools.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

	No. of Schools.			Teachers.			Pupils.			No. of Those who have completed their Course of Study.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Dyeing.....	...	1	1	...	7	7	...	23	23	...	...	...
Dyeing and Weaving	4	2	6	21	13	34	218	239	457	143	23	166
Dyeing, Weaving, Embroidery and Artificial Flowers	1	...	1	10	...	10	362	...	362	21	...	21
Weaving, Tobacco Manufacture, Sericulture and Reeling .....	...	1	1	...	9	9	...	592	592	...	30	30
Wood Work	1	1	2	3	2	5	35	55	90	...	2	2
Wood Work, Metal Work and Lacquer Work	1	...	1	6	...	6	40	...	40	...	...	...
Gold Lacquering, Lacquering and Wood Work	1	...	1	6	...	6	31	...	31	...	...	...
Furnace Work	1	...	1	2	...	2	29	...	29	...	...	...
Porcelain Work	2	...	2	11	...	11	144	...	144	...	...	...
Total	11	5	16	59	31	90	859	909	1,768	164	55	219
1895	5	4	9	24	20	44	246	765	1,011	33	67	100
1894	1	2	3	6	7	13	61	928	989	1	103	104

Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction.

The supplementary schools for technical instruction are classed under the head of elementary schools, and designed to give children engaged, or intending to engage in practical pursuits, by simple methods, such general knowledge and skill as are necessary for such pursuits, together with some supplementary lessons in elementary education, with a course of study extending over not more than three years. The number of schools was 93, of which 90 were public and 3 private. Of the public establishments above mentioned, 34 were receiving aid from the National Treasury. The number of teachers was 148, of pupils 5,377 and of graduates 213. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 38 schools, 77 teachers, 2,050 pupils, and 146 graduates, the increase of aided schools being 23. These schools are also of recent origin, and therefore nothing noteworthy has yet been accomplished. However the organization of these schools has been expanded by the efforts of those concerned in such education so that promising students may be expected in the future. The following table shows the number of schools, teachers, pupils and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

	No. of Schools			Teachers.			Pupils.			No. of Those who have completed their Courses of Study.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Agriculture	52	2	54	80	4	93	2,566	174	2,740	113	11	124
Industry	13	...	13	33	...	33	750	...	750	47	...	47
Commerce	25	1	26	21	1	22	1,861	16	1,887	42	...	42
Total	90	3	93	143	5	148	5,177	200	5,377	202	11	213
1895	55	...	55	71	...	71	3,327	...	3,327	67	...	67
1894	19	...	19	26	...	26	1,117	...	1,117	...	...	...

NOTE:—In the column relating to “agriculture” are included 6 schools having additional courses of “industry.”

In the column relating to “commerce” there are 3 having the same additional courses.

In the column relating to “industry” there is one with an additional course of “commerce.”

Blind and Dumb Schools.

Blind and dumb schools are institutions designed to give the blind and dumb instruction in general subjects of study, and such manual skill as to enable them to earn their own livelihood. The number of schools is the same as in the previous year; namely, one government, one public and two private.

The government school called the Tōkyō Blind and Dumb School has an ordinary and an industrial course. In the ordinary course for the blind, instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation, and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, in music, acupuncture, and massage. The ordinary course for the dumb, includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written conversation, and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, drawing, graving, joinery, and sewing. The school term is three years, if massage is the special subject of study, or otherwise, five years.

The number of teachers was 9, of blind pupils 43, and of dumb pupils 81, while 7 blind and 5 dumb pupils completed the prescribed courses of study. Compared with the previous year, this shows no change in the number of teachers, although the number of blind and dumb pupils increased by 3 and 19 respectively, besides showing an increase of 2 each of blind and dumb pupils who completed the prescribed courses of study. An investigation made as to the causes of loss of sight or speech shows that out of 43 blind pupils, there were only three cases of connate blindness, while 10 lost eye-sight on account of congenital syphilis, 8 through inflammation of conjunctiva, and 5 in consequence of excessive nervous sensibility, besides 4 by external wounds; other cases being very few. As regards the dumb, out of 81 cases, 35 were connate, while 16 lost the power of speech through acute marasmus, 5 through inflammation of ears, and 4 through meningitis; cases ascribable to other diseases being very few. As to the proportion of connate blind and dumb, the results of investigations are the same as in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of teachers, pupils, and graduates in the Tōkyō Blind and Dumb School, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School.

(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896).

	No. of Teachers.			Pupils.			No. of Those who have completed their Courses of Study.		
	Teachers.	Temporary Assistants.	Total.	Blind Pupils.	Dumb Pupils.	Total.	Blind Pupils.	Dumb Pupils.	Total.
Ordinary Course.....	3	6	9	35	74	109	6	2	8
Industrial Course				8	7	15	1	3	4
Total.....	3	6	9	43	81	124	7	5	12
1895	2	7	9	40	62	102	5	3	8
1894	2	7	9	39	62	101	4	5	9
1893	2	7	9	46	65	111	8	8	16
1892	3	6	9	32	60	92	...	4	4

The blind and dumb school established by the City of Kyōto is a public institution. The object is to give the blind and dumb such education as to enable them to earn an independent livelihood. The course of study is divided into an ordinary and a special course, extending over five years, except for acupuncture for the blind which course covers four years. The number of teachers was 12, of pupils 113, and of those who completed the prescribed course of study 13, showing an increase of one teacher, and 4 graduates, and a decrease of one pupil, as compared with the previous year.

Among private institutions there is one established in the Hokkaido and one in the *Ken* of Niigata. The number of teachers is 4, and of pupils 20, there having been no graduates as yet. This shows an increase of 6 pupils, as compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the number of blind and dumb schools both public and private, and of teachers, pupils, and graduates, together with annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to Blind and Dumb Schools both
Public and Private.*

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

	No. of Schools.			Teachers.			Pupils.			No. of those who have completed their Courses of Study.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.
Ordinary Course.....	1	2	3	12	4	16	87	4	91	7
Special Course							26	16	42	6
Total.....	1	2	3	12	4	16	113	20	133	13
1895	1	2	3	11	4	15	114	13	127	9
1894	1	...	1	10	...	10	110	...	110	11
1893	1	...	1	10	...	10	101	...	101	12
1892	1	...	1	10	...	10	106	...	106	8

Kindergartens.

Kindergartens are institutions for the training of children under school age. The length of the training courses and the subjects for training are not uniformly fixed. The number of institutions included one government, 163 public, and 59 private establishments. The number of government institutions remained the same as in the previous year, but public and private institutions increased by 2 each.

The government kindergarten is connected with the Higher Normal School for Females, and is more fully described under the heading dealing with that institution. The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of teachers and infants.

*Statistical Table relating to the Kindergarten attached
to the Higher Normal School for Females.
(Corrected up to the 31st December of Each Year.)*

	No. of Teachers.	Infants.			No. of Infants. per Teacher.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
1896	6	114	101	215	35.83
1895	7	112	115	227	32.43
1894	5	115	107	222	44.40
1893	7	107	83	190	27.14
1892	6	109	68	177	29.50

The number of teachers in public and private kindergartens was 520 and of infants 18,389, showing an increase of 48 in the former and 1,188 in the latter, as compared with the previous year. The number of infants whose term of training expired during the year was 6,902, of whom 5,977 (3,341 boys and 2,636 girls) were in the public and 925 (530 boys and 395 girls) in private institutions, showing an increase over the previous year of 778. The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of public and private kindergartens, and of teachers and infants.

Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Kindergartens.

(Corrected up to the 31st December of Each Year.)

	No. of Kindergartens.			Teachers.			Infants.						No. of Teachers per Kindergarten.	No. of Infants per Teacher.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.			Private.				
							Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1896	163	59	222	400	190	520	8,476	7,050	15,526	1,541	1,322	2,863	2.34	35.36
1895	161	57	218	362	110	472	8,035	6,543	14,578	1,405	1,218	2,623	2.17	36.44
1894	143	53	196	293	101	394	6,595	5,429	12,024	1,433	1,243	2,676	2.01	37.31
1893	137	48	185	302	95	397	5,976	4,888	10,864	1,194	1,020	2,214	2.15	32.94
1892	127	49	176	260	91	351	5,306	4,450	9,656	1,216	962	2,178	1.99	33.72

Normal Schools.

Ordinary normal schools : - Ordinary normal schools are designed to prepare pupils as directors of, and teachers in, elementary schools. There is in each *Fu* and *Ken*, one ordinary normal school, with a school for training pupils in the method of instruction. The course of study extends over four years in the case of males and three years in the case of females. According to local circumstances, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, courses for elementary school teachers, or courses for kindergarten teachers may be established in addition to the regular courses. There are in 2 *Fu* and 19 *Ken* schools in which male and female pupils are taught together as in the previous year. In some cases the admission of female pupils is restricted to the training courses for elementary school teachers or to those for kindergarten teachers. Such exist in one *Fu* and five *Ken*, while in all the others male pupils only are admitted.

The number of instructors is 692, 566 being regular and 126 assistant teachers. The number of pupils was 6,347, of whom 5,724 (5005 males and 719 females) were in the regular, 455 in the secondary, and 168 in the preparatory courses. There were besides 1,717 pupils in the training courses for elementary school teachers and 14 pupils in the training courses for kindergarten teachers. This shows an increase of 14 instructors, and 229 pupils in the regular, simpler, and preparatory courses and of 507 pupils in the two training courses, as compared with the previous year. The total number of pupils both in the regular and simpler courses was 6,179, being 641 lower than that officially fixed, viz, 6,820, but against this deficiency there was an increase of 172, as compared with the previous year.

The number of graduates during the present year was 1,262 (1,072 males and 190 females) in the regular, and 73 in the simpler courses, the total number being 1,335. There were also 2,839 pupils who completed the training courses for teachers in elementary schools, and 3 who completed the training courses for kindergarten teachers. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 138 in the regular and simpler courses, and an increase of 235 in the training courses.

During the year under review, the number of applicants for admission to the first year classes was 4,880 for the regular, 272 for the simpler, 346 for the preparatory, 4,424 for the training courses for elementary school teachers, and 20 for the courses for kindergarten

teachers the total number being 9,942. Of these 1,733 were admitted to the regular, 156 to the simpler, 180 to the preparatory and 3,467 to the training courses for elementary school teachers and 18 to the training courses for kindergarten teachers the total being 5,554. Comparing the proportion of those actually admitted with the number of original applicants, it will be seen that the number of those admitted to the regular courses was 35.51, and of those admitted to the simpler courses 57.35 per cent., of applicants, the average being 36.67, and that the number of those admitted to the preparatory courses was 52.02, and of those to the two training courses 78.42 per cent. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 220 applicants for the regular, and of 342 for the simpler courses, and an increase of 1031 for the training courses. In the number of those admitted there was an increase of 146 for the regular, of 734 for the training courses and a decrease of 169 for the simpler courses, while the number of those admitted per cent. of applicants shows an increase of 4.39 in the regular, and of 4.42 in the simpler courses, and a decrease of 2.18 in the training courses.

The accommodations in ordinary normal schools have gradually been completed ; some of the school buildings have been reconstructed and others are in course of re-erection. However, some are not still without inconveniences for the training of pupils, owing to small and insufficient accommodation of class-rooms and dormitories. As regards the training of pupils, the principal aim is carefully directed towards the formation of their characteristics, as well as to their physical culture, and much attention is paid to proficiency in studies ; so that in some localities, pupils have made tolerable progress notwithstanding special vacations either caused by natural calamities, the prevalence of epidemic diseases, or the stoppage of lessons on account of the absence of instructors. General attention is strictly given to school hygiene and to the health of the pupils, and especially to the strict enforcement of physical examinations of fresh candidates for admission, and precautionary measures as to the removal of school sites to more healthy locations. On low school-sites or in cases of improper construction of dormitories, the attention paid with regard to school hygiene seems to have been of no avail. A sufficiently nutritious diet could hardly be supplied to students boarding in the school on account of the great rise in the price of commodities and a serious apprehension is entertained that this is probably one of the causes that has led to diseases so frequently contracted by pupils. During the present year, the most prevalent disease among pupils

was beri-beri which was so prevalent at one time that a great majority were infected, requiring most careful attention and medicinal equipment. All graduates of normal schools were appointed to fill positions for which they were so much needed.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of ordinary normal schools, and of instructors, pupils, and graduates.

Statistical Table relating to Ordinary Normal Schools.

(Corrected up to the 31st December of Each Year).

	No. of Schools.	Instructors.										Pupils:						Graduates.			Training Courses for Elementary School Teachers.	
		Regular Teachers.				Assistant-teachers.				Total.								No. of those who have completed their studies.	No. of Pupils.			
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.						
1896.....	47	538	28	566	110	16	126	648	44	692	5,609	738	6,347	1,145	190	1,335	{ 1,717 * 14	2,839 * 3				
1895.....	47	551	28	579	82	17	99	633	45	678	5,398	720	6,118	1,168	305	1,473	{ 1,221 * 3	2,604 * 4				
1894.....	47	504	31	535	86	17	103	590	48	638	5,025	779	5,804	942	263	1,205	{ 1,336 * 6	1,715 * 5				
1893.....	47	511	34	545	81	21	102	592	55	647	4,917	802	5,719	925	251	1,176	{ 1,088 * 6	1,057 * 5				
1892.....	47	426	20	446	145	39	184	571	59	630	4,468	889	5,357	936	206	1,142	...	...		

* Pupils belonging to training courses for kindergarten teachers.

Higher Normal School:—The Higher Normal School is an institution designed to prepare pupils as directors of, and instructors in, ordinary normal schools and ordinary middle schools, and at the same time, to enable them to prosecute investigations as to the methods of general education. It has the following institutions under its control, viz., a school with two courses, an ordinary middle school and an elementary school, the Academy of Music, and the Tōkyō Educational Museum. The course of study of the main school is divided into a literature course and a science course, each extending over four years. Besides these regular courses, a post-graduate course, a special course and an elective course have also been instituted. The post-graduate course extends over not more than one year, and the elective course over not less than two and not more than four years, the length of the special course being fixed at every admission of fresh pupils. In the present year, pupils were admitted to a special course of geography and history, extending over two years and seven months, from September 1896 to March 1899. The subjects of study include ethics, education, the Japanese language, Chinese literature, the English language, geography, history, and gymnastics. During the present year, the regulations relating to the payment of educational expenses of pupils were revised and some additional clauses added.

The number of instructors in the main school was 34, including one foreigner, and the number of pupils 84 in the literature course, 65 in the science course, 12 in the special course of English language, 48 in the special course of geography and history, 17 in the elective course and 2 in the post-graduate course, the total being 228. The number of graduates was 10 in the physical and chemical section, 4 in the natural science section previously established, 43 in the special course of the Japanese language and Chinese literature, and 2 in the elective course, the total being 59, besides one who had completed the post-graduate course. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 5 instructors, 25 pupils, and 34 graduates. Those who graduated in the physical and chemical sections, and in the natural science section were appointed assistant instructors in the main school or instructors in ordinary normal schools. Graduates in the elective and special courses were appointed assistant instructors in the main school, or instructors in ordinary normal schools or ordinary middle schools, some still pursuing their studies in the post-graduate course. The number of pupils admitted during the year was 125; 39 having left school and one having died. Of the above 39 pupils, 27 left school

before graduation, on account of non-proficiency and the others either on account of illness or other causes.

The school attached to the Higher Normal School is an institution designed for the practical training of normal pupils in the method of education. The course of study is divided into an ordinary middle school course and an elementary school course. During the year, the wearing of a school uniform was prescribed for pupils in the ordinary middle school. The number of instructors in the ordinary middle school was 14, the number of pupils 201, and graduates 26, showing an increase over the previous year of 3 instructors 3 pupils, and of 12 graduates. Of these graduates, 19 entered higher schools, one went to the Tōkyō Technical School and one to the Naval Academy, one to England to study; four remaining without occupation. The number of pupils admitted during the year was 55, those who left school before graduation being 25, one having died. The number of teachers in the elementary course was 13, with 407 pupils of whom 299 belonged to the ordinary and 108 to the higher elementary course. The number of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction was 106, of whom 60 belonged to the ordinary and 46 to the higher elementary course; showing an increase of 2 teachers and a decrease of 23 pupils as compared with the previous year; there were 14 graduates. The number of pupils admitted during the year was 158 and the number of those who left the school was 75.

The Academy of Music connected with the Higher Normal School is an institute designed to prepare pupils to become competent teachers of music, and to train musicians, by giving special instruction in music. The academic course is divided into a main and a preparatory course, the former being subdivided into a normal and a special course. There is also an elective and a post-graduate course as also an elementary course in singing. This extends over two years in the normal, three years in the special, one year in the preparatory, two years in the post-graduate, and ten months in the training course, the elective course extending over not less than one year. In the present year, school regulations were revised, and an improved method of determining examination marks adopted, attention being especially paid to the science of education and the same marks being given to this as in the case of qualifications as to vocal and instrumental music. Graduates in the normal course were also allowed to enter the post-graduate course, to study the method of instruction in singing, as this knowledge is considered to be equally as important after graduation. It was also prescribed that male pupils should wear uniforms. The

number of instructors was 18, and pupils 8 in the normal, 24 in the special, 13 in the preparatory, 5 in the elective, 17 in the post-graduate course, and 9 in the training course for elementary school singing, the total number being 76. The number of graduates was 7 in the normal, 13 in the special, and 11 in the training course, the total being 31. This shows an increase of 2 instructors and one graduate, and a decrease of 13 pupils, as compared with the previous year. There were besides 10 graduates in the preparatory course, of whom 9 were admitted to other courses. During the present year, the number of fresh pupils admitted was 51; 32 having left.

The Tokyo Educational Museum attached to the Higher Normal School is an institute where exhibits of various collections having reference to education may be seen. Although the year under review has ended without any enlargement there has been an improvement if compared with the previous year. The institute has been somewhat remodelled, so as to attract the public. During the present year, the number of days on which it was open to the public was 352, and the number of visitors 13,200. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2 days and 2,238 visitors. The number of articles in the museum was 14,450, showing an increase over the previous year of 39, owing to contributions made during the year. The number of articles exhibited by private individuals was 147.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates in the Higher Normal School and in the Academy of Music attached thereto, together with the annual comparative statistics.

Statistical Table relating to the Higher Normal School.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

		No. of Instructors.					No. of Pupils.	No. of Graduates.
		Instructors.	Assistant-instructors.	Temporary Assistants.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.		
Main School.	Literature Course	14	3	16	1	31	84	...
	Science Course						65	...
	*Physical and Chemical Course..						...	10
	*Natural Science Course .....						...	4
	Special Course of Japanese Language and Chinese Literature .....						...	43
	Special Course of English Language						12	...
	Special Course of History and Geography						48	...
	Elective Course	14	3	16	1	31	17	2
	Post-graduate Course						2	1
	Total	14	3	16	1	31	228	60
Academy of Music, attached to the Main School.	Main Course { Normal Course	5	5	8	...	18	8	7
	{ Special Course						24	13
	Preparatory Course						13	...
	Elective Course						5	...
	Training Course for Elementary School Singing						9	11
	Post-graduate Course	5	5	8	...	18	17	31
Grand Total		19	8	24	1	52	304	91
1895		18	6	20	1	45	292	55
1894		15	4	28	3	50	213	31
1893		16	5	19	2	42	161	37
1892		10	2	7	1	20	80	19

* These courses were established before the revision of the school regulations in 1894.

Higher Normal School for Females :—This institution is designed to prepare pupils as instructors in the female sections of ordinary normal schools and in higher female schools, and at the same time to enable them to prosecute their investigations into the methods of general female education and infant training. The course of study extends over four years. A higher female school, an elementary school and a kindergarten are established in connection with the main school. During the present year, the regulations for the F

Normal School for Females were amended and an additional special course established. Consequently an article relating to this special course was added to the school regulations, and another article, prescribing that in case any pupil failed to attend the prescribed lessons for two consecutive months during any one school year, such pupil might be suspended from study for the remaining period of the school year in question. It was also prescribed that the term of the spring vacation should begin on the 1st of April and end on the 10th of the same month. The dormitory regulations were also revised, increasing the number of days pupils are allowed to be absent. In order to afford means of investigation into the method of training for kindergarten teachers, regulations for such training were established.

On the 8th of May, the school was honored by the visit of Her Majesty the Empress, to inspect the method of instruction and training adopted in the several departments and in the kindergarten. A sum of *yen* 200 was graciously granted by Her Majesty as a gift to the school officials, pupils, and infants on this occasion.

The number of instructors in the main school was 23, and the number of pupils 106 in the main course, 11 in the elective course, and 15 in the training course for kindergarten teachers the total being 132 the number of graduates being 20 in the main course. This shows an increase of 3 instructors, and of 32 pupils, while the number of graduates neither increased nor decreased, as compared with the previous year. Of the above graduates, 2 were appointed instructors in this institution, 7 instructors in ordinary normal schools, 10 in higher female schools, and one as teacher in an elementary school. The number of pupils admitted during the year was 63; 5 left school on account of physical disability 7 on account of non-proficiency and one died.

The Higher Female School attached to the Higher Normal School for Females is an institution designed to give means of investigation into the methods of general female education, and to afford the pupils of the main school an opportunity for practical training in female education. The course of study extends over six years. The number of instructors was 19, of pupils 354, and of graduates 60, showing an increase of 6 instructors, and 32 pupils, and a decrease of 17 graduates, as compared with the previous year. The number of pupils admitted during the present year was 143, and of those who left 51.

The elementary school attached to the Higher Normal School for

Females is an institution designed to afford means to investigate the method of general education, and to secure the pupils of the main school an opportunity of practical training. It is divided into three sections. The first section is organized as an ordinary elementary school maintaining its connection with the higher female school; the second is an elementary school comprising both ordinary and higher elementary school courses; and the third is an elementary school combining a joint system of an ordinary elementary course and a supplementary one of instruction. The course of study extends over four years in the first section; in the second section it extends over four years for the ordinary elementary, and two years for the higher elementary course, and in the third section it extends over three years for the ordinary elementary and one year for the supplementary course. The number of teachers was 9, of pupils 393 (of whom 362 belonged to the ordinary, 28 to the higher, and 3 to the supplementary course), and the number of graduates was 75 (of whom 65 belonged to the ordinary, 5 to the higher, and 5 to the supplementary course). This shows a decrease of 2 teachers, and an increase of 51 pupils and 20 graduates, as compared with the previous year. The number of pupils admitted during the year was 188; 63 having left.

The kindergarten connected with the main school is designed to afford instruction as to the method of infant training, and to enable the pupils in the main school to study practically such training. The age of infants is fixed at between three and six years. For infants whose parents are of low rank, a separate room is provided in connection with the above. The number of teachers was 6 and of infants 215, showing a decrease of one teacher and of 12 infants, as compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates in the main school, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Higher Normal School for Females.**(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)*

	No. of Instructors.				No. of Pupils.	No. of Graduates.
	Instructors.	Assistant-Instructors.	Temporary Assistants.	Total.		
Main Course	9	3	11	23	106	20
Elective Course					11	...
Training Course for Kindergarten teachers					15	...
Total	9	3	11	23	132	20
1895	9	2	9	20	100	20
1894	10	3	6	19	93	19
1893	9	3	6	18	82	23
1892	8	4	3	15	84	20

ORDINARY MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

Ordinary Middle schools are institutions designed to give such instruction as is necessary to train pupils either for practical pursuits or for admission to higher educational institutions; and though in principle at least one such school must be established in each *Fu* and *Ken*, it is left to the discretion of local authorities to decide whether a greater number be established or none at all. The course of study extends over five years, and from the fourth year and upwards, a supplementary technical course may be added. According to local requirements, the course of studies can comprise technical subjects conjointly with regular ones comprising the whole schedule, from the first year class and upwards in order to give suitable instruction to those intending to engage in practical pursuits. Such schools may be termed technical middle schools. Special courses of agriculture, industry, commerce, etc., may also be instituted in se schools. The *Ken* of Kanagawa, is the only one in which no

ordinary middle school has yet been established by local authorities. In the *Ken* of Fukuoka and Kumamoto, no ordinary middle schools have been established other than those sanctioned by Art. 1 of the General Regulations for Schools; while in the Hokkaido, and in the *Fu* of Osaka and the *Ken* of Hyōgo, Saitama, Tochigi, Aichi, Gifu, Aomori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, and Wakayama, several have been opened. Among those established and sanctioned by Art. 1 of the above regulations, there are 2 in the *Fu* of Tōkyo and the *Ken* of Yamagata respectively, one main and 3 branch departments in the *Ken* of Kumamoto, one in the *Ken* of Fukushima, one in the *Ken* of Kōchi, and 4 in *Ken* of Fukuoka. During the present year, a technical middle school was established in the *Ken* of Nagano, while in the Hokkaido, and the *Ken* of Tochigi, Aichi, Yamagata, and Miyazaki, a special course was organized in one of the ordinary middle schools.

The number of ordinary middle schools included 100 main and 21 branch departments, the total being 121. Of these, one belonged to the government, 92 were public establishments, (either in the Hokkaidō or of the *Fu* or *Ken* class) one of the *Gun* class, 6 were town or village schools and 21 were private establishments. Compared with the previous year, this shows no change in the number of government establishments, while the increase in the number of public and private establishments has been 20 and 5 respectively.

The number of schools of the *Fu* or *Ken* class established or abolished during the present year is as follows: 3 were established by the *Ken* of Kumamoto, 2 each by the *Ken* of Hyōgo, Saitama, Nara, Tokushima, Ehime, and Saga, one each by the *Fu* of Osaka, and the *Ken* of Tochigi, Aichi, Gifu, Miyagi, Fukushima, and Wakayama, and one abolished by each of the *Ken* of Ishikawa and Saga.

By government ordinary middle school is meant that in which the course is comprised in the curriculum of the school attached to the Higher Normal School. The general state of its working has been mentioned in the section relating to the Higher Normal School. The following table shows the annual comparative statistics as to the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates.

*Statistical Table relating to the Ordinary Middle School Course in
the Curriculum of the School attached to the
Higher Normal School.*

(Corrected up to the 31st December of Each Year.)

	No. of Instructors.			Pupils.	Graduates.
	Regular Teachers.	Assistant-teachers.	Total.		
1896	8	5	13	201	26
1895	6	4	10	199	14
1894	7	...	7	184	14
1893	8	3	11	176	8
1892	10	1	11	156	...

The number of instructors in ordinary middle schools was 1,367 in the public and 342 in private establishments, the total being 1,709. Of these there were 806 regular teachers and 561 assistant teachers engaged in the public schools, and 199 regular teachers and 143 assistant teachers engaged in the private schools, besides 5 foreigners in the former and 7 in the latter, showing an increase over the previous year of 329 in the public and 66 in private establishments, the total increase being 395. The total number of pupils was 40,577 of whom 33,915 belonged to the public and 6,662 to private establishments, showing an increase over the previous year of 8,246 in the former and of 1,659 in the latter, the total increase being 9,905. The number of graduates was 1,798, of whom 1,394 were in public and 404 in private establishments showing an increase of 224 in the former and a decrease of 7 in the latter, the total increase over the previous year being 217. Of those who graduated in public schools, 604 passed on to the higher schools, 221 entered special or technical schools, 126 either entered special military schools or enlisted as one-year volunteers, or were otherwise attached to the military services; 50 were engaged as teachers; 53 entered government service; and 118 entered into business on their own account, or found some other employments. In regard to 217 graduates, some are still undecided as to their future career, of others no exact information has been received; 5 have died.

During the year the number of applicants for admission to the first year class was 22,718 in the case of government and public schools, and 3,009 in the case of private schools, the total number being 25,727.

Of these, 15,431 were admitted to government and public schools, and 2,914 to private schools, the total number being 18,345. The number admitted per cent. of applicants was 67.92 for government and public schools and 96.84 for private schools, the average being 71.31. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 4,993 in the number of applicants, and of 4,809 of those actually admitted. As regards the number of those admitted per cent. of applicants, the increase was 4.07 in government and public schools, and 15.08 in private schools, the average increase being 4.98.

During the present year the condition of middle schools has greatly improved compared with the previous year, as is shown by the increased number of school establishments, the more perfect organization, the erection or re-erection of school buildings, the addition to school books and apparatuses, etc. In some instances the schools are expected to be in a state of complete equipment in the following year, or in the course of a few years. As regards the training of pupils, the moral and intellectual results obtained have been satisfactory. Every possible sanitary precaution has been taken to enforce the physical exercises of the pupils and to insure their good health so that the number of sick was decreased. Good results were also obtained in wrestling and fencing specially instituted in view of their excellent influence on the mind as well as the body.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of public and private ordinary middle schools, and of instructors, pupils, and graduates.

Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Ordinary Middle Schools.
(Corrected up to the 31st December of Each Year.)

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.						Pupils.			Graduates.			
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.			Private.			Total Number of Instructors.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
				Regular Teachers.	Assistant-teachers.	Total.	Regular Teachers.	Assistant teachers.	Total.							
1896	{ + 21	21 { + 21	99 { + 21	806 { x 5 x 5	556 { x 5 x 5	1,362 { x 5 x 5	199 { x 7 x 7	136 { x 7 x 7	335 { x 7 x 7	1,697 { x 12 x 12	33,915 { x 12 x 12	6,062 { x 12 x 12	40,577 { x 12 x 12	1,394 { x 12 x 12	404 { x 12 x 12	1,798 { x 12 x 12
1895	{ + 9	16 { + 9	86 { + 9	670 { x 8 x 8	360 { x 8 x 8	1,030 { x 8 x 8	186 { x 4 x 4	86 { x 4 x 4	272 { x 4 x 4	1,302 { x 12 x 12	25,669 { x 12 x 12	5,003 { x 12 x 12	30,672 { x 12 x 12	1,170 { x 12 x 12	411 { x 12 x 12	1,581 { x 12 x 12
1894	{ + 9	16 { + 9	72 { + 9	556 { x 9 x 9	258 { x 9 x 9	814 { x 9 x 9	267 { x 3 x 3	267 { x 3 x 3	267 { x 3 x 3	1,082 { x 12 x 12	18,433 { x 12 x 12	3,898 { x 12 x 12	22,331 { x 12 x 12	949 { x 12 x 12	355 { x 12 x 12	1,304 { x 12 x 12
1893	{ + 5	15 { + 5	68 { + 5	490 { x 12 x 12	218 { x 12 x 12	708 { x 12 x 12	263 { x 4 x 4	263 { x 4 x 4	263 { x 4 x 4	971 { x 16 x 16	14,881 { x 16 x 16	4,506 { x 16 x 16	19,387 { x 16 x 16	855 { x 16 x 16	355 { x 16 x 16	1,210 { x 16 x 16
1892	{ + 1	13 { + 1	60 { + 1	306 { x 15 x 15	587 { x 15 x 15	281 { x 15 x 15	186 { x 3 x 3	186 { x 3 x 3	186 { x 3 x 3	773 { x 18 x 18	12,428 { x 18 x 18	3,605 { x 18 x 18	16,033 { x 18 x 18	722 { x 18 x 18	70 { x 18 x 18	792 { x 18 x 18

+ Branch schools. x Foreign Instructors.

HIGHER SCHOOLS.

Higher Schools are institutions designed to give instruction in special branches of study, and also to impart such education as is necessary to prepare pupils for the Imperial University. There are six higher schools, including those from the 1st to the 5th, and the Yamaguchi Higher School, all established by the government, the last mentioned being organized under Art. 1 of the General Regulations for schools. As regards the subjects of study taught in these schools, the 3rd Higher School is provided with departments of law, medicine and engineering; and the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th Higher Schools with departments of medicine and preparatory courses to the University, the Yamaguchi Higher School having a preparatory course only. The study extends over four years each in the departments of law, engineering, and medicine, while the pharmaceutical courses in the departments of medicine and the preparatory courses to the University extend over three years. During the present year, either new regulations have been established or previous ones revised almost in all these schools. In the 1st Higher School, new regulations relating to the subjects of study and the standard to be attained in the preparatory course to the University were established by embodying the previous regulations and introducing some amendments, those for admission to the main department being also revised. Regulations relating to recommendations for graduates of ordinary middle schools were also established, and some revisions introduced into the subjects of study and the standard to be attained in the department of medicine. As regards the 2nd Higher School, regulations relating to the entrance examinations to the department of medicine and the preparatory course to the University were revised, the tuition-fee of *yen* 15 for the pharmaceutical course being thereby increased to *yen* 20, and the subjects of study for medicine revised at the same time. In the 3rd Higher School, the subjects of applied chemistry, mining and metallurgy were added to the school curriculum, and regulations relating to pupils under special treatment were established. In the 4th Higher School, regulations relating to admission and tuition-fees were revised. Some amendments were also introduced in the study of medicine and pharmacy in the department of medicine. Regulations relating to school uniforms and duties were revised, and detailed rules for the recruiting of fresh pupils were also prescribed. In the 5th Higher School, an additional provision was established for the re-

admission of pupils enrolled for military service. The entrance examination fees for the preparatory course to the University were increased to *yen* 2, and some amendments also introduced in the course of study in the department of medicine. In the Yamaguchi Higher School, a revision was made in the rules for school examinations. It was also prescribed that a dormitory fee of twenty five *sen* per month should be paid by every resident pupil. The regulations for the preparatory course to the University were revised, as to the distribution of hours of instruction in chemistry and Latin. New regulations for the re-admission of pupils enrolled for military service were also established. Some amendments were made in the regulations relating to the admission of pupils, the keeping of school books and apparatuses, the disciplinary treatment of pupils, the duties of class monitors, etc., in addition to the transaction of general school business. These are the chief features of the regulations either established or revised during the year under review.

The number of instructors was 289, including 12 foreigners, and the number of pupils 4,231, of whom 55 studied law, 127 engineering, 1,469 medicine and 2,580 continued their studies in preparatory courses to the University. The number of graduates was 9 in law, 286 in medicine, and 479 in preparatory courses to the University. Compared with the previous year, the above figures show an increase of 14 instructors, and of 35 and 64 graduates in the medical department and the preparatory courses to the University respectively. The increase in students in the preparatory courses was 334, and in the medical departments 65, while in the law and engineering departments, there was a decrease of 54 and 13 respectively. The number of pupils admitted during the year was 1,268, of those who left before graduation 338, and of those who died 34. If a distinction be made in the number of pupils actually enrolled, with reference to the schools in which they previously studied, the investigations made at the end of September in the present year, show that 898 attended ordinary middle schools of government, public, and private establishments, 9 came from the Gakushiuin (Nobles' school), and 251 from various public and private schools, and also that 86 changed their subject of study in the higher schools, and that 18 were re-admitted. The number of applicants for admission to the first year classes was 2,159, of whom those actually admitted were 1,210 or 56 per cent., of the applicants. If the above figures be compared with those of the previous year, the increase in the number of applicants for admission

was 635 and that of those actually admitted 197, while the percentage of decrease in those admitted was 10.43.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates in the higher schools, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

HIGHER FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Higher female schools are institutions designed to give instruction in such higher subjects of general education as are necessary for females and are classed under the heading of ordinary middle school. In addition to general courses, some special art courses may also be added, if necessary. The course of study extends over six years, but may be either extended or curtailed by one year, according to local circumstances. A supplementary course not exceeding two years may be instituted for the benefit of those who have completed the prescribed course of study. There are one government, 12 public and 6 private establishments, showing no change in the government and private schools, but an increase of 4 public ones, owing to one belonging to the class of *Ken* establishments having been opened in the *Ken* of Nara, one belonging to the class of city establishments in the *Ken* of Aichi, and one each belonging to the class of town or village establishments in the *Ken* of Nagano and Miyasaki respectively. There are also 3 public and 2 private schools in which special art courses are instituted, and in supplementary courses, as also one government and 2 public institutions in which such courses exist. Besides this there are 4 public and 3 private institutions in which there are both supplementary and art courses.

By government establishment is meant the Higher Female School connected with the Higher Normal School for Females. The conditions of its working have already been explained in the part dealing with the normal schools. The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates.

Statistical Table relating to the Higher Female School attached to the Higher Normal School for Females.

(Corrected up to the 31st December of Each Year.)

	No. of Instructors.							Pupils.	Graduates.
	Regular Teachers.		Assistant-teachers.		Total Number of Instructors.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1896	2	10	5	2	7	12	19	354	60
1895	2	8	1	2	3	10	13	322	77
1894	4	8	...	1	4	9	13	288	45
1893	4	8	2	3	6	11	17	286	15
892	1	6	6	2	7	8	15	163	14

The number of instructors both in the public and private establishments was 218, of pupils 3,798, and of graduates 417, showing an increase of 45 instructors, 1,223 pupils and 118 graduates.

The number of applicants for admission to the first year classes of higher female schools during the present year was 1,980, of whom 1,621 applied to the government and public, and 359 to the private schools. The number of those actually admitted was 1,580 in the government and public, and 330 in the private schools, the total being 1,910. The number of those admitted per cent. of applicants was 97.47 in the case of the government and public schools, and 91.92 in private schools, the average being 96.46. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 714 applicants and of 653 actually admitted, while the percentage decreased by 2.83.

The higher female schools are still few in number, and generally speaking, are not yet sufficiently equipped, though the number of pupils seems to increase every year. However, various attempts are now being made for the construction of new or additional school buildings, and for a sufficient supply of school books and apparatuses, so that there are prospects of amelioration in the future.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of higher female schools both public and private, and of instructors, pupils, and graduates.

Statistical Table relating to the Higher Female Schools both of Public and Private Establishments.

(Corrected up to the 31st December of Each Year).

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.										Pupils.			Graduates.						
				Public.				Private.															
	Regular Teachers.		Assistant- teachers.		Total.		Regular Teachers.		Assistant- teachers.		Total.		Total Number of Instructors.										
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.		
1896	12	6	18	16	49	22	46	133	26	19	26	14	85	90	128	218	2,939	859	3,798	303	114	417	
1895	8	6	14	14	30	21	34	99	33	11	13	17	74	81	92	173	1,924	651	2,575	199	100	299	
1894	7	6	13	16	19	20	28	83	Male 43 Female 27			70	79	74	153	1,454	572	2,026	168	63	231		
1893	7	20	27	17	14	25	27	83	"	89	"	142	231	131	183	{	285	1,231	1,503	2,734	212	432	644
1892	7	19	26	14	10	27	28	79	"	91	"	134	225	132	172		271	1,180	1,460	2,640	202	274	476

* Foreign Instructors.

IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

The object of the Imperial University is the teaching of such arts and sciences as are required for the service of the State, and for the prosecution of original researches in arts and sciences. It consists of the University Hall and the Colleges of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature, Science, and Agriculture. The College of Law includes the two courses of Law and Politics. The College of Medicine includes the two courses of Medicine and Pharmacy. In connection with this college there is established a course of lectures on State Medicine. The College of Engineering includes the nine courses of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Naval Architecture, Technology of Arms, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Applied Chemistry, Technology of Explosives, and Mining and Metallurgy. The College of Literature includes the nine courses of Philosophy, Japanese Literature, Chinese Literature, Japanese History, History, Philology, English Literature, German Literature, and French Literature. The College of Science includes the seven courses of Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, and Geology. The College of Agriculture includes the four courses of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Forestry, and Veterinary Science. For the purpose of astronomical observations and almanac making, and also of facilitating the practical investigations of students in the University Hall and the College of Science, the Tōkyō Astronomical Observatory is established in connection with the said college. For the training of practical farmers, junior courses of agriculture, forestry, and veterinary science are also instituted in connection with the College of Agriculture. For the purpose of practical scientific investigations and of clinical instruction, there are hospitals established in connection with the College of Medicine. Connected with the College of Science, there are also the Seismological Observatory, the Marine Laboratory, and the Botanical Gardens. The Experimental Farms, the veterinary Hospital, the Laboratories for Forest Technology and Horse-shoeing, together with buildings intended for sericulture are provided in the College of Agriculture, also for the same purpose. There are besides several laboratories connected with the Colleges of Medicine, Engineering, Science and Agriculture. There is also the University Library open to the instructors and students in general. For the

purpose of collecting historical materials, a Historiographic Committee is appointed in the Imperial University.

As regards the length of the courses of study, it should be mentioned here that the course of medicine extends over four years, while in the College of Law, no definite term of study is fixed, but three examination periods are specially prescribed for each course. In all other colleges, including the course of pharmacy, the course of study is made to extend over three years for each subject of study. The period for scientific investigations to be prosecuted by students in the University Hall is fixed at five years, of which the first two years must be devoted to study in the colleges to which they respectively belong, as post-graduates. During the present year, the courses of study previously adopted by the Colleges of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature, and Science were more or less revised. General regulations for colleges were also amended, prescribing that in case the number of applicants for admission exceeds that previously fixed for each subject in the Colleges, a competitive examination should be held, for the benefit of such supernumerary applicants, in respect of the subjects of study prescribed for the preparatory courses to the University, and admission should be granted according to the results of such examination. Examination rules, and directions for the practical work of students in the College of Engineering were also prescribed, as well as for the University Library and for visitors in the Botanical Gardens.

On the 22nd December of the present year, the University was honored by the personal visit of His Majesty the Emperor, who inspected the various departments and library and graciously granted a donation of 1000 *yen* to the institution.

The number of instructors in the Colleges was 172, including 14 foreigners, showing an increase of 12, as compared with the previous year. The number of students in the University Hall was 146, of whom 94 were pursuing post-graduate courses in the Colleges, showing an increase over the previous year of 41. The number of students in the Colleges was 1,426 and of pupils 261, the total being 1,687, showing an increase over the previous year of 172. The number of applicants for admission to the first year courses in the Colleges was 605 students and 366 pupils, and of the former all were admitted without exception, and of the latter 177 only.

During the present year, there were 6 students in the University Hall whose term of study had expired. The number of graduates was 97 in law, 23 in medicine, 80 in engineering, 50 in literature, 18

in science, and 40 in agriculture, the total being 308. As regards the careers of these graduates, 107 were appointed as administrative or judicial officials, 42 as instructors in the Imperial University and other schools, one took up the profession of law, 45 were employed by banking and other companies, 48 were admitted to the University-Hall, 15 devoted themselves to the post-graduate courses in the Colleges, one went abroad for the further prosecution of studies 3 joined the army as one-year-volunteers, 44 are still unoccupied and 2 died. Besides there are 126 elective pupils who have completed their courses of study.

The University Library contains a collection of books belonging to the University, and none but instructors and students are allowed free access, except by special tickets of admission. At the end of the 29th financial year of Meiji, it contained 243,669 volumes, of which 136,926 were Japanese and Chinese and 106,743 European. The number of days on which the library was open during the present year was 309, including 237 week-days, Sundays and 72 days during the summer vacations. The number of visitors was 31,272, the daily average being about 125 on week-days, and about 22 on Sundays and during the vacation. The number of persons to whom special tickets for admission were issued was 77.

The following table shows the number of instructors, students, pupils, and graduates in the University Hall and the Colleges, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Imperial University.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

	No. of Instructors.					Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Temporary Assistants.	Foreign professors.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
University Hall .....	...	...	...	...	...	146	...	146	† 6	...	6
College of Law	12	1	5	4	22	536	15	551	97	3	100
College of Medicine ...	20	7	1	2	30	159	64	223	23	71	94
College of Engineering	14	8	19	1	42	342	3	345	80	...	80
College of Literature ..	12	3	8	4	27	236	12	248	50	8	58
College of Science	16	2	...	1	19	99	6	105	18	...	18
College of Agriculture.	11	14	{ 2 * 3	2	32	54	161	215	40	44	84
Total.....	85	35	{ 35 * 3	14	172	1,572	261	1,833	{ 308 † 6	126	440
1895	79	35	{ 29 * 2	15	160	1,361	259	1,620	{ 231 † 13	107	351
1894	74	35	{ 31 * 1	18	159	1,202	266	1,468	{ 225 † 8	194	427
1893	68	34	{ 34 * 7	22	165	1,071	316	1,387	{ 151 † 5	235	391
1892	72	39	{ 38 * 6	18	173	879	429	1,308	{ 195 † 4	199	398

* Assistant teachers.

† Students whose term of study in the University Hall had expired.

Students in the University Hall who are pursuing post-graduate courses in the Colleges are included under the heading of "University Hall."

Those who completed the elective courses in the Colleges, and the courses of lectures on "State Medicine" are included among the general graduates.

Besides the foreign instructors enumerated in the above table, there was one foreign instructor of agriculture employed in the College of Engineering and another of commerce in the College of Literature.

In 1894 and 1895, there was also one such instructor employed in the University.

The following table shows the number of students, pupils, and graduates, classified according to the subjects of study pursued in the University Hall and the Colleges.

*Table showing the Number of Students, Pupils, and Graduates
classified according to the Subjects of Study.*

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1895).

Subjects of Study.		No. of Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
		Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
University Hall.	Law	21	...	21	1	...	1
	Medicine	9	...	9	2	...	2
	Engineering	37	...	37	1	...	1
	Literature	47	...	47	2	...	2
	Science	19	...	19	...	...	...
	Agriculture	13	...	13	...	...	...
	Total	146	...	146	6	...	6
College of Law.	Law	333	...	333	61	...	61
	Politics	197	...	197	36	...	36
	Post-graduate Course ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
	Elective Course .....	...	15	15	...	3	3
	Total	536	15	551	97	3	100
College of Medicine.	Medicine	148	...	148	21	...	21
	Pharmacy.....	7	...	7	2	...	2
	Post-graduate Course ...	4	...	4	...	...	...
	Course of State Medicine.	...	...	...	...	36	36
	Elective Course .....	...	64	64	...	35	35
	Total	159	64	223	23	71	94
College of Engineering.	Civil Engineering	100	...	100	22	...	22
	Mechanical Engineering.	65	...	65	13	...	13
	Naval Architecture.....	28	...	28	2	...	2
	Technology of Arms	3	...	3	...	...	...
	Electrical Engineering...	51	...	51	17	...	17
	Architecture	11	...	11	5	...	5
	Applied Chemistry.....	21	...	21	9	...	9
	Mining and Metallurgy.	58	...	58	12	...	12
	Post-graduate Course ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
	Elective Course .....	...	3	3	...	...	...
	Total	342	3	345	80	...	80
College of Literature.	Philosophy	62	...	62	15	...	15
	Japanese Literature	16	...	16	7	...	7
	Chinese Literature.....	26	...	26	3	...	3
	Japanese History	43	...	43	10	...	10

Subjects of Study.		No. of Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
		Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
College of Literature. (<i>Continued.</i>)	History	45	...	45	9	...	9
	Philology	5	...	5	2	...	2
	English Literature.....	22	...	22	3	...	3
	German Literature	8	...	8	1	...	1
	French Literature	4	...	4	...	...	...
	Post-graduate Course ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
	Elective Course .....	...	12	12	...	8	8
	Total	236	12	248	50	8	58
College of Science.	Mathematics	12	...	12	2	...	2
	Astronomy	5	...	5	...	...	...
	Physics	34	...	34	8	...	8
	Chemistry	19	...	19	3	...	3
	Zoology and Botany	14	...	14	1	...	1
	Geology	13	...	13	4	...	4
	Post-graduate Course ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Elective Course .....	...	6	6	...	...	...
	Total	99	6	105	18	...	18
College of Agriculture.	Agriculture	20	...	20	17	...	17
	Agricultural Chemistry...	14	...	14	10	...	10
	Forestry	14	...	14	8	...	8
	Veterinary Science.....	3	...	3	5	...	5
	Post-graduate Course ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
	Junior Course. { Agriculture .....	...	86	86	...	23	23
	{ Forestry .....	...	42	42	...	13	13
	{ Veterinary Science...	...	29	29	...	4	4
	Elective Course .....	...	4	4	...	4	4
	Total	54	161	215	40	44	84
Grand Total		1,572	261	1,833	314	126	440

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Special Schools are designed to give instruction in such special subjects of study as medicine, law, political economy, literature, science, etc. The number of schools included 3 public and 41 private establishments, the total number being 44. The number of instructors was 633, pupils 8,741, and graduates 1,522. This shows no change in the number of public establishments, but a decrease of 3 private establishments, and an increase of 41 instructors, 24 pupils, and 126 graduates, as compared with the previous year. The number of foreign instructors included in the above figures was 15, showing an increase of 3. All the public special schools are for medicine and pharmacy, and their equipment is becoming more efficient every year on account of the progress and development in these sciences. The methods of instruction have also been gradually improved ; as is shown by the higher standard attained by the pupils when compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the number of special schools, and of instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Public and Private Special Schools.

* (Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

Subjects of Study.	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Medicine and Pharmacy	3	14	17	60	133	193	1,294	1,803	3,097	137	424	561
Politics, Law and Political Economy...	...	10	10	...	344 * 10	344	...	4,436	4,436	...	690	690
Literature .....	...	2	2	...	27	27	...	206	206	...	58	58
Science .....	...	7	7	...	40	40	...	790	790	...	187	187
Others.....	...	8	8	...	14 * 5	14	...	212	212	...	26	26
Total	3	41	44	60	558 * 15	618	1,294	7,447	8,741	137	1,385	1,522
1895.....	3	44	47	58	522 * 12	580	1,264	7,453	8,717	116	1,280	1,396
1894.....	3	27	30	48	489 * 7	487	1,238	6,859	8,097	107	1,071	1,178
1893.....	3	31	34	35	452 * 8	487	1,121	6,648	7,769	83	1,646	1,729
1892.....	3	30	33	41	480	521	965	8,802	9,767	122	1,327	1,449

* Foreign Instructors.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Technical schools are designed to give instruction scientifically and practically in such subjects as agriculture, industry, and commerce. The number of technical schools included 5 government, 48 public, and 11 private establishments, besides a government institute for training technical teachers, and a branch technical department of public establishment ; showing an increase of one government, 12 public, and 3 private establishments, as compared with the previous year. The increase in the number of government establishments is owing to one technical school having been opened at Osaka, under the control of the Department of Education. The number of public establishments has increased by the addition of one agricultural school, 8 elementary agricultural schools, one technical school, one commercial school and one elementary commercial school. As regards private schools, the number has also increased by 5 elementary agricultural schools, replacing one technical and one commercial school abolished during the year.

Among government establishments may be mentioned the Higher Commercial School, the Tōkyō Technical School, the Sapporo-Agricultural School, the Tōkyō Fine Arts School, and the Osaka Technical School. The particulars as to these schools, and the Institute for training Technical Teachers are as follows :—

Higher Commercial School :—This institution is chiefly designed to give instruction in such higher branches of commerce as are necessary to train persons for the management of commercial affairs, or to enable them to become directors of, or instructors in, commercial schools. The school plan is divided into a main, a preparatory, and a post-graduate course, extending over three years in the former and one year in each of the two latter courses. According to the revision introduced into the school regulations in the present year, natural history and drawing in the preparatory course were replaced by a second foreign language. As regards physics and chemistry, their practical application are especially to be studied and lectures to be given in ethics chiefly with reference to commercial probity. As to the main course, the course of law which had hitherto been considered as a single subject, was subdivided into three courses of civil law, commercial law, and international law ; that of political economy and statistics into three courses of political economy, statistics and financial administration ; and that of commercial regulations and

commercial practice into two courses of commercial science and commercial practice. By the revision referred to above, a new course of mechanical engineering was established, and commercial geography and commercial history replaced by geography and history of commerce and industry. The previous regulations relating to the special examinations for graduates of other schools not lower in standing than ordinary middle schools, and to the examinations for promotion to the main course of the most distinguished of those admitted to the preparatory course, were abolished, and a certain number of amendments were introduced into those relating to the entrance examinations for the graduates of other commercial schools, and to the admission of general candidates.

The number of instructors was 41, including 4 foreigners, of pupils 424, and of graduates 46, showing an increase of 4 instructors and 49 pupils, and a decrease of 6 graduates, as compared with the previous year. There were besides 93 pupils who completed the preparatory course of study. Of the graduates of the main course, 5 have been employed in the various government departments and schools, 3 have entered the army as one-year volunteers, 30 have been engaged by banking and other companies, and commercial firms, one has entered the army as a private, one has gone abroad for study, one has settled in business of his own, and one has died. With regard to the remaining 4, no information has yet been forthcoming. The number of pupils admitted during the year was 129 to the preparatory course, while 31 left before graduation, and 2 died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Higher Commercial School.

(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896).

	No. of Instructors.					Pupil.	Graduates.
	Instructors.	Assistant-instructors.	Temporary Assistants.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.		
Main Course	11	7	19	4	41	265	46
Preparatory Course.....						159	...
Total	11	7	19	4	41	424	46
1895.....	10	8	15	4	37	375	52
1894.....	12	10	13	4	39	338	72
1893.....	9	8	18	4	39	359	67
1892.....	8	10	17	5	40	402	106

Tōkyō Technical School:—This institution is designed to give instruction in such branches of study as are necessary for those who intend to engage in technological pursuits, and has an apprentice school annexed to it. The school plan is divided into five sections viz., dyeing and weaving, furnace work, applied chemistry, mechanics, and electrical engineering (subdivided into electrical mechanics and electrical chemistry). The course of instruction in each section is divided into three courses, each course to be completed in one school year. During the present year, many important points of the school regulations were revised. By this revision, the object of training is defined to give instruction in such subjects of study as are necessary for those who intend to engage in technological pursuits. The designations of the departments both of chemical and mechanical technology were abolished, the special section of dyeing and weaving divided into two distinct sections of dyeing and weaving, and a new subject of steel manufacture added to the practical course of the mechanical section. Electrical engineering was also divided into the two sections of electrical mechanics and electrical chemistry, and industrial economy and industrial hygiene, including summary healing were introduced. As regards the reports of pupils on their scientific

excursions, marks are to be given according to the merits of these compositions. Persons responsible for the payment of pupils' expenses for study were designated. Disciplinary rules relating to admonitions, and suspensions of the study of pupils were established. With regard to the examination marks, coefficients are to be added according to the importance of the subjects of examination.

The number of instructors was 46, and of pupils 37 in the section of dyeing and weaving, 14 in furnace work, 30 in applied chemistry, 147 in mechanics, and 21 in electrical engineering, the total number being 249. The number of graduates was 5 in the section of dyeing and weaving, 3 in furnace work, 7 in applied chemistry, and 35 in mechanics, the total number being 50. The above figures show an increase of 9 instructors and 44 pupils, and a decrease of 23 graduates, as compared with the previous year. Of these graduates, those engaged in private factories are the greatest in number, the percentage being 56. Then come those engaged in government factories, the percentage being 16. The remainder have for the most part either found employment, or have joined the army as one-year-volunteers, whilst one died after graduation and 3 only have as yet been unable to find a situation. The demand for graduates of this institution referred to in the previous reports has increased every successive year. This is a natural consequence of the industrial development of the country and it was therefore determined that the number of pupils to be admitted should be hereafter increased. The number of pupils admitted during the present year was 108, including 6 Coreans. Of these pupils 10 left school before graduation and 4 died.

There are various work-shops connected with the institution for the practical training of pupils, and they were provided with many new machines and appliances during the present year. As to the practical results obtained by pupils in these work-shops, it may be mentioned that in the section of dyeing and weaving, after continued experiments and researches, the production of fabrics for the use of umbrella manufacture attracted the attention of those engaged in the manufacture of such fabrics in various localities, who in many instances even attended the work-shops of this institution, to inquire into the method of weaving pursued. Tolerable results were also obtained after experiments made in weaving with a fine silk called Kohaku of the color of Tamamushi (a species of brilliant green beetle). Experimental working with a printing machine, together with pattern rollers, brought from England in the present year, was attended with

results which, though not quite satisfactory, still attracted the attention of those engaged in this industry. Experiments in dyeing yellow hemp, wheat-straw, Tōshin-gusa (the grass of which is used for matting) etc., are now being carried on. As regards furnace work, experiments for using coal as fuel in glazing have been followed up in the present year, with the result of introducing some modifications in the construction of the door of the furnace, in order to facilitate the operation of baking. Although good results were obtained from these experiments, still they could not be turned into practical use on account of the furnace being too small. It is intended therefore that other experiments be made on a much larger scale. Porcelain and earthen ware manufactured in this country being so brittle as to impair their value in foreign markets, it was determined to test the strength of these products first by collecting the materials on which to make chemical analysis. In the section of applied chemistry, practical experiments with lacquer were made on trays and Jūbako (a series of boxes fitting one in the other). The experiments relating to the preparation of grounds for lacquering which had been carried on in the previous year, have been followed up in the present, resulting in the production of fairly solid grounds. As regards gold-lacquering for which most intricate labor is required, a simple method was applied by using caoutchouc boards or copper plates, and this was attended with good results. Fair results were also obtained from practical experiments with water-proof canvas which were made in view of the firm adhesion of the caoutchouc deposit, and of the application of imitation lacquer. The experiments made with Gunjō (a kind of Prussian-blue) resulted in the production of a quality, much superior not only to the Japanese, but also to the British manufacture. As to electrotyping and electroplating, satisfactory results were obtained from practical experiments made in works of inlaying and alloying. As regards refined fish oil, previous experiments were repeated, but no satisfactory methods have as yet been discovered in this respect. But the process of manufacture of candles made of fish oil and ox fat, from which fatty acid is extracted, was not without good results. Other investigations connected with tanning, brewing of *Sake*, coal-tar, dry distillation of timbers, and sugar manufacture have not yet come to a successful conclusion. In the section of mechanics, experiments carried on, in the previous year, with regard to the determination of the horse-power of petroleum engines and to ascertaining the quantity of petroleum to be consumed in such engines, have been followed up and completed

in the present year. New rollers, grinding machines, and Lancashire steam boilers manufactured in the present year were much larger and better in construction than those made during the previous year. As regards the section of electrical engineering, all the arrangements have not yet been completed, on account of its having only been opened for the first time at the beginning of the second school year. Experiments of boiling water by electricity and those with the Leydenjar were not attended with very satisfactory results, but still deserve some commendation, if it be considered that the instruments available for such experiments are still few. The result of other works practically carried on by pupils in the various work-shops show signs of their steady progress in technology.

The Apprentice School attached to the Tōkyō Technical School is designed to give instruction in such subjects as are suitable for the sons of those engaged in wood and metal-work together with some supplementary lessons, so as to enable them to become intelligent workmen. The wood work is divided into the three courses of carpentry, joinery, and wood modelling, and the metal work into the four courses of casting, forging, finishing, and work in metal plates (together with work in lead). The course of study extends over three years. After graduation, all pupils are bound to carry on their practical training, under the supervision of the main institution, either in factories or as apprentices for a period of two years. The number of instructors was 7, and that of pupils 29 in the wood work, and 78 in the metal work section, the total being 107. The number of graduates was 4 in the former and 9 in the latter section, the total being 13. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2 instructors, and one pupil, while the number of graduates decreased by one. All of the above graduates were continuing their practical training in government, public, or private factories. As to the demand for graduates of this institution, it increases every year. The number of new pupils admitted during the year was 42, and of those who left school 28.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates in the main school, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Tōkyō Technical School.**(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896).*

Subjects of Study.	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.
	Instructors.	Assistant-instructors.	Temporary Assistants.	Total.		
Dyeing and Weaving	11	22	13	46	37	5
Furnace Work					14	3
Applied Chemistry					30	7
Mechanics					147	35
Electrical Engineering					21	...
Total	11	22	13	46	249	50
1895	7	18	12	37	205	73
1894	6	17	12	35	214	70
1893	7	15	7	29	233	53
1892	6	14	12	32	222	59

The Institute for training technical teachers was established in conformity with Art VII of the Law relating to contributions from the National Treasury towards the expenses of Technical Education, and designed for the training of teachers in apprentice schools and supplementary schools for technical instruction. The Institute is placed under the control of the director of the Tōkyō Technical School, and provided with a main and a shorter course. The course of instruction in the former is divided into five courses, viz., metal work, wood work, dyeing and weaving, furnace work, and applied chemistry. The latter course includes five subjects, viz., metal work, wood work, dyeing and weaving, and porcelain. By a revision introduced into the school regulations in the present year, the main course was made to extend over not more than three years, and the shorter course not more than two years. Industrial hygiene, including summary healing, industrial economy, the English language, and gymnastics were added to the main course, and the art of teaching to

to the shorter course. The number of instructors specially assigned to the institute is 10 ; but in the case of the same subjects being taught as in the Tōkyō Technical School the instruction is to be entrusted to those of the latter school. The number of pupils was 57 in the main course and 19 in the shorter course, the total being 76. The number of graduates was 21 in the former and 14 in the latter course, the total being 35. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one instructor and 19 graduates, while the number of pupils decreased by 6. Of the above graduates, 19 have been appointed teachers in establishments assigned to them by the main school, 4 have been engaged in government and private factories, 9 have entered the government service as engineers, and 3 have taken up business on their own account. The number of pupils admitted during the year was 41, and 10 left school before graduation, while 2 died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates of this institute, and the annual comparative statistics relating to the same

*Statistical Table relating to the Institute for training
Technical Teachers.*

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

Subjects of Study.	No. of Instructors.	Pupils.	Graduates.
	Temporary Assistants.		
Main Course.	10		
Metal Work		16	5
Wood Work		10	11
Dyeing and Weaving		14	1
Furnace Work		10	...
Applied Chemistry		7	4
Total		57	21
Shorter Course.			
Metal Work		6	4
Wood Work		7	7
Dyeing		2	...
Weaving		2	2
Porcelain Work		2	1
Total		19	14
Grand Total.....	10	76	35
1895	9	82	16
1894	7	59	...

NOTE : Instructors enumerated in this table are only those specially engaged in the Institute.

The Sapporo Agricultural School:—According to the school regulations revised in June of the present year, this institution is designed to give superior instruction relating to agriculture both theoretical and practical, and plantation, the course of study extending over four years. An agricultural training course is also to be established in view of giving a more elementary instruction in agricultural theory and practice, and is to extend over two years; besides a winter institute is to be opened in the intervals between the farming seasons, to enable the children of local farmers to attend a simple course of agriculture. The revised curriculum of the main course is to apply to pupils to be admitted from and after the year 1898, and the revised course of study of the agricultural training course to those to be admitted from and after the year 1897; while the pupils attending at present are to be instructed according to the original plan. The engineering and preparatory courses previously established are to be discontinued after the month of July of the present year, and after the abolition of the latter course, the candidates for admission to the main course are to be recruited from graduates of ordinary middle schools. The number of pupils to be instructed free of charge was fixed at 12, and for the purpose of encouragement, special pupils are to be selected up to a number of 15; the school expense hitherto granted to post-graduate pupils being discontinued at the same time. As to the agricultural training course, the fixed number of pupils was increased to 90, and a provision was also made, in regard to pupils for special treatment, besides aided pupils to be selected by *Gunchō* or *Kuchō* chiefly from among children of local farmers, who are well behaved and intelligent up to a number of 50. The amount of tuition-fees was fixed at yen 15 for the main and yen 6 for the agricultural training course for one school year, and 50 *sen* per month for the winter institute. Compared with the amount previously charged, the tuition-fees increased by yen 5 for the main course, those of the other two courses being fixed for the first time this year.

In connection with the school, there is a consulting library which contains 19,736 volumes of Japanese, Chinese and European works, besides 624 charts. Compared with the previous year, the above figures show no change in the number of charts, but a decrease of 3,648 in the number of volumes, owing to the sale of 3,893 obsolete books, while an addition of 245 volumes was made to the library either by purchase or contributions during the year. Besides the library, a museum, botanical gardens and farms are established for

the purpose of aiding instruction and facilitating practical study. The farms constitute the most important property belonging to this institution, considered both in regard to agricultural education and school economy. The first division of the farms is chiefly appropriated to the practical studies of pupils; as to the other division, an economical arrangement was adopted. According to this plan, the land was distributed for culture among those having applied in answer to an offer of lease; and various other works such as drains were also finished during the year. The local farmers are now disposed to take the farms of this institution as models for their own. During the present year, an area of 10,110,000 tsubo of the Furano plain, belonging to the district of Sorachi, in the province of Ishikari was granted to this institution as school ground. The soil thus granted, with its productive portions well watered and richly covered with vegetation, and considering also the favorable climate, will be transformed into a very promising farm in the future. It is expected that when its culture is completed, the profits derived from this source towards the financial support of the institution will be considerable.

The number of instructors was 18, and of pupils 189. The number of graduates was 14 in the agricultural course, 3 in the engineering course, and 20 in the agricultural training course, the total being 37. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 3 instructors and 22 pupils, while the number of graduates increased by 6. As to the careers of the pupils after graduation, of those who graduated in the agricultural and the engineering course, 6 entered government service, 6 were appointed either as school directors or teachers, 3 engaged in practical pursuits, one went abroad for study and another was admitted to the post-graduate course. Of the graduates of the agricultural training course, 11 engaged in agricultural pursuits, 4 entered government service, and 5 settled in miscellaneous business. The number of pupils admitted during the year was one to the preparatory, one to the agricultural and 24 to the agricultural training course, whilst 11 left.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates.

Statistical Table relating to the Sapporo Agricultural School.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.
	Instructors.	Assistant-instructors.	Temporary Assistants.	Total.		
Agriculture	5	8	5	18	100	14
Engineering					4	3
Preparatory Course					40	...
Agricultural Training Course.....					45	20
Total	5	8	5	18	189	37
1895	6	10	5	21	211	31

Tōkyō Fine Arts School:—The object of this institution is to prepare specialists in various arts, and instructors in general drawing; the course of study including painting, sculpture, architecture, and industrial fine arts. Each course of study extends over four years, a preparatory course of one year being obligatory for every pupil after his admission. For the benefit of those graduates who might desire to pursue their studies further after graduation, a post-graduate course extending over not more than three years was established, and for those instructors in the *Fu* or *Ken* schools who might desire to supplement their studies in special arts or drawing, a training course of drawing, extending over not less than one year and not more than two years, was established besides an elective course established for those desiring to study one or more special subjects of fine arts at their option. During the present year, school regulations were revised, whereby the general standard of studies was raised. According to this revision, a new course of designs was instituted and European drawing added to the course of painting; while the preparatory course was divided into two sections A and B, and the post-graduate course made not to exceed three years. By this revision, the ages of candidates for admission were fixed at between

eighteen and twenty six years ; and those to be specially selected by local authorities were so nominated by each school, whether public or private, to which they belonged. The English language was also added to the subjects of entrance examination, and other modifications made in the curriculum of study, and in the number of hours of instruction. Of the various kinds of artistic work and other productions appertaining to science and art that had been undertaken during the previous year at the request of the government departments and private individuals, a complete set of wooden structures representing the inner arrangements of an European house, and some ornamental wall paper have been completed during the present year, while two bronze statues, one bronze monument, and a wooden model of a human body remained unfinished. Among other works undertaken and completed during the present year, may be mentioned two swords, a set of three silver wine cups, a set of silver incense vases, a bronze statue, a flower vase of pure silver, mounted on a silver stand, and an *Okimono* (for placing in the alcove of a Japanese room) while two *Okimono*, 26 silver cups, a monument, and 2 bronze statues remained unfinished.

The number of instructors was 54, of pupils 237, and of graduates 35, showing an increase over the previous year of 20 instructors, 36 pupils, and 12 graduates. Of the above graduates, 2 were engaged as teachers 7 joined the army as one-year-volunteers, 20 settled in business of their own, and 6 were admitted to the post-graduate course. The number of pupils admitted during the year was 83, and of those who left 11.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Tōkyō Fine Arts School.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.
	Instructors.	Assistant-instructors.	Temporary Assistants.	Total.		
Painting { Japanese Drawing Section.	11	17	26	54	70	20
European " "					6	...
Designs					16	...
Sculpture.....					21	4
Industrial Fine Arts.....					37	11
Preparatory Course					48	...
Elective Course					32	...
Post-graduate Course					7	...
Total	11	17	26	54	237	35
1895	8	10	16	34	201	23
1894	8	8	15	31	203	44
1893	8	6	16	30	214	16
1892	9	7	10	26	217	19

The Ōsaka Technical School :—This institution was established in the present year, and is designed to train pupils as first class workmen and foremen. The school is divided into two departments, viz., the department of mechanical technology and the department of chemical technology, the course of study extending over four years in each. The school has been opened for instruction, since October the 8th of the present year.

The number of instructors was 10, and of pupils 30 in each department. The total number of applicants for admission was 158. Of these 101 were examined for admission to the department of mechanical technology, and 49 to the department of chemical technology, and the number of those who were actually admitted after passing the examination was 30 to each department.

Statistical Table relating to the Osaka Technical School.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

	No. of Instructors.				No. of Pupils.
	Instructors.	Assistant-instructors.	Temporary Assistants.	Total.	
Mechanical	3	5	2	10	30
Technology.....					
Chemical					30
Technology.....					
Total	3	5	2	10	60

The number of instructors in other technical schools either of public or private establishment was 424, of pupils 7,604, and of graduates 1,168, showing an increase of 76 instructors, 2,589 pupils, and 445 graduates, as compared with the previous year. The number of foreigners included in the above number of instructors was 8, being one more than in the previous year. Many of the above institutions were established to satisfy the want of technical education so keenly felt in recent years and not being as yet completely organized, no very remarkable results can reasonably be expected from them at present. But the increase in the number of pupils, the development of school buildings and their equipments show the growing importance attached to technical education. There are many localities in which no attempts have yet been made in this direction but it is intended that their complete organization shall be gradually effected. There are also many instances in which schools have been kept for a certain number of years since they were first established; in such schools, fair results have already been obtained by the improvement of the pupils, and there is every prospect of their development.

The following table shows the number of technical schools both of public and private establishments, and of instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to Technical Schools, both Public and Private.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Agriculture	8	2	10	52	12	64	532	46	578	197	14	211
Simpler Course of Agriculture.....	{ 20 * 1	{ 6 * 1	{ 26 * 1	97	20	117	1,647	134	1,781	374	33	407
Industry	5	2	7	43	47	90	718	906	1,624	31	180	211
Commerce	10	1	11	{ 110 † 8	{ 7 † 8	{ 117 † 8	2,667	250	2,917	313	20	333
Simpler Course of Commerce	5	...	5	28	...	28	704	...	704	6	...	6
Total	{ 48 * 1	{ 11 * 1	{ 59 * 1	{ 330 † 8	{ 86 † 8	{ 416 † 8	6,268	1,336	7,604	921	247	1,168
1895.....	{ 36 * 1	{ 8 * 1	{ 44 * 1	{ 268 † 7	{ 73 † 7	{ 341 † 7	4,181	834	5,015	524	199	723
1894.....	26	3	29	{ 233 † 3	{ 47 † 3	{ 280 † 3	3,185	510	3,695	385	188	573
1893.....	25	3	28	{ 200 † 3	{ 52 † 3	{ 225 † 3	2,390	535	2,924	309	149	458
1892.....	24	3	27	200	52	252	2,372	528	2,900	316	175	491

* Branch schools.

† Foreign Instructors.

NOTE :—Before the year 1892, no exact distinction had been made between public and private institutions, in regard to foreign instructors.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS.

Under this heading are included all those institutions in which instruction is given in such branches of study as are similar to those of elementary schools or ordinary middle schools, or are necessary to prepare pupils for other schools, or in some particular branches of general education, and in which the subjects of study, the standard to be attained, and the length of the course of study differ in each institution.

The number of miscellaneous schools similar to elementary schools in their object and organization was 72, of those which are similar to ordinary middle schools (including higher female schools) in their constitution 51, and of various other institutions 1,026, the total number being 1,149, showing a decrease of 114, as compared with the previous year. The number of instructors was 3,228, including 196 foreigners, of pupils 68,395, and of graduates 11,222, showing a decrease of 22 instructors, and an increase of 3,447 pupils and 2,405 graduates, as compared with the previous year. Some of these institutions are properly accommodated and well supplied with teachers; but most of them are of limited organization and very poorly equipped, and give no satisfactory results. There are even some instances in which these schools are similar to those managed by the writing masters of former times. These miscellaneous schools which are so limited in their organization are gradually disappearing, a natural consequence of the development of other and better organized schools.

The following table shows the number of public and private miscellaneous schools, and of instructors, pupils, and graduates, and the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Miscellaneous Schools.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Schools similar to												
Elementary Schools	{ 8	59	67	39	{ 172	211	934	3,549	4,483	127	438	565
	{ * 1	* 4	* 5		{ + 11	+ 11						
Schools similar to Ordinary Middle												
Schools	1	{ 32	33	5	{ 378	383	92	5,623	5,715	...	406	406
		{ + 18	+ 18		{ + 47	+ 47						
Other Schools	5	{ 1,008	1,013	12	{ 2,426	2,436	286	57,911	58,197	39	10,212	10,251
		{ * 13	* 13		{ + 138	+ 138						
Total	{ 14	1,117	1,131	56	{ 2,976	3,032	1,312	67,083	68,395	166	11,056	11,222
	{ * 1	* 17	* 18		{ + 196	+ 196						
1895.....	{ 12	1,238	1,250	40	{ 3,008	3,048	1,084	63,864	64,648	158	8,659	8,817
	{ * 1	* 12	* 13		{ + 202	+ 202						
1894.....	10	1,340	1,350	62	{ 3,218	3,280	1,199	67,292	68,491	170	11,336	11,506
					{ + 189	+ 189						
1893.....	18	1,390	1,408	77	{ 3,241	3,318	1,005	69,932	70,937	87	11,866	11,953
					{ + 156	+ 156						
1892.....	22	1,514	1,536	110	{ 3,783	3,893	1,751	74,441	76,192	105	12,478	12,583

* Branch Schools.

† Foreign Instructors.

‡ Miscellaneous schools similar to higher female schools.

NOTE :—There were 147 foreign instructors in 1892 ; but in this table they are included under the general head of “instructors,” as no distinction was made between public and private institutions.

LIBRARIES.

Libraries are defined as institutions where large collections of books are kept for the use of the public, thereby to assist the progress of education. There are one government, 6 public, and 20 private establishments, showing an increase of 2 public establishments, the government and private establishments remaining as in the previous year.

By the government establishment is meant the Tōkyō Library, where an extensive collection of ancient and modern books and records, both native and foreign is kept and is at the disposal of the public for perusal and consultation. It contains 344,477 volumes. Of these volumes, those to which the public are allowed free access are 155,728, of which 123,750 volumes are Japanese and Chinese, and 31,978 volumes European. Of these works, 5,709 volumes of Japanese and Chinese and 276 volumes of European works are committed to the care of the library by private individuals. The remaining works are either duplicate volumes or works of a certain order which precludes them from the use of the general public. The number of days on which the library was open to the public during the year was 336, and the number of visitors was 74,034. A Comparison with the previous year shows that the total number of volumes increased by 6,488, that of volumes of Japanese and Chinese works offered to the public by 3,096, and of volumes of European works by 845. There was an increase in the number of visitors of 4,121, number of days on which the library was open to the public being the same as in the previous year. The number of volumes read by visitors during the present year was 461,846, showing an increase over the previous year of 37,009, and the daily average was about 1,374, showing also an increase over the previous year of about 111. A comparison of the number of volumes thus read with that of volumes to which the public was allowed free access, shows that the number of times the same books were read was about 2.90. If the number of books read by the public and the classes of books thus read be compared, it will be found that the greatest number, or 23 per cent., consisted of works on history, biography, geography, and travel; next come works on mathematics, science, and medicine, the percentage being about 19; thirdly, works on literature and language, the percentage being about

18 ; then works on state science, law, political 'economy, financial administration, sociology, and statistics ; the percentage being 13. In regard to other works, the percentage was not higher than 10. From this, it will be seen that there is no great difference between the annual statistical results, thus showing the prevalent tendency on the part of visitors. The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of volumes, of days on which the library was open, and of visitors, etc.

Statistical Table relating to the Tokyo Library.

(Corrected up to the 31st December of Each Year)

	No. of Volumes.			No. of Days on which the Library was open during the year.	No. of Visitors.	Average No. of Visitors per Day.
	Japanese and Chinese.	European.	Total.			
1896	123,750	31,978	155,728	336	74,034	220.34
1895	120,654	31,133	151,787	336	69,913	208.10
1894	116,578	30,140	146,718	326	70,758	217.05
1893	112,736	29,436	142,172	335	71,190	212.51
1892	109,281	28,120	137,401	337	68,056	201.95

NOTE :—The number of volumes enumerated in this table relates only to those accessible to the public.

The total number of volumes contained in public and private libraries was 336,094. The number of days on which these libraries were open to the public was 4,883, and the number of visitors 44,968, showing an increase of 49,847 volumes, and of 143 days, as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of libraries, of volumes, of days on which they were open and of visitors, etc.

Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Libraries.
(Corrected up to the 31st December of Each Year.)

	No. of Libraries.			No. of Volumes.						No. of Days on which Libraries were open during the Year			No. of Visitors.			Average No. of Visitors per Day.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.			Private.			Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	
				Japanese and Chinese.	Euro-pean.	Total.	Japanese and Chinese.	Euro-pean.	Total.							
1896	6	20	26	170,475	8,106	178,581	149,242	8,271	157,513	1,360	3,523	4,883	12,405	32,563	44,968	9.21
1895	4	20	24	154,194	7,399	161,593	124,883	2,771	127,654	1,024	3,716	4,740	12,731	31,105	43,838	9.25
1894	5	19	24	147,433	7,144	154,577	110,182	4,047	114,229	1,270	3,465	4,735	11,633	36,847	48,480	10.24
1893	5	19	24	70,541	7,061	77,602	108,038	4,079	112,117	1,290	3,128	4,418	15,949	29,542	45,491	10.30
1892	7	16	23	69,029	6,056	75,085	111,511	3,551	115,062	1,753	2,691	4,444	17,518	39,236	57,755	13.00

TESTING OF THE QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS FOR LICENCES.

The qualifications of elementary school teachers for licences are determined by tests conducted by local authorities according to two methods ; firstly by sanction given after enquiry made into the attainments and experiences possessed by applicants and secondly by examination. The licences to be conferred on those who pass the prescribed test are valid only within the jurisdiction in which such licences are issued. The qualifications for licences are also tested by the Department of Education on the representation of local governors, and the licences to be conferred on those who pass the prescribed test are valid throughout the country, and are called general licences. During the present year, the number of persons who applied to local authorities to be tested in regard to qualifications for licences according to the first method, included 8,744 regular teachers, of whom 2,205 were graduates of ordinary normal schools, and 3,444 assistant teachers, of whom 59 were graduates of ordinary normal schools. Of these applicants, 7,288 regular teachers, including 2,198 graduates of ordinary normal schools, and 2,859 assistant teachers including 59 graduates of ordinary normal schools, were successful. The number of those who applied to be tested according to the second method included 6,737 regular and 10,945 assistant teachers. Of these applicants, 2,692 regular and 3,957 assistant teachers were successful. Compared with the previous year, the number of regular teachers who applied for the first method increased by 20, while that of assistant teachers decreased by 560. The number of those who passed successfully increased by 20 in the case of regular teachers and decreased by 442 in the case of assistant teachers. The number of regular teachers who applied for the second method increased by 899, and of assistant teachers by 801, while those who passed successfully increased by 513 in the case of regular teachers and by 613 in the case of assistant teachers. Not including the number of the graduates, the percentage of those who were successful according to the first method was 77.84 in the case of regular teachers, and 82.72 in the case of assistant teachers, the average being 79.50 ; while the percentage by the second method was 39.96 in the case of regular teachers and 36.15 in the case of assistant teachers, the average being

37.60, and the average percentage for regular and assistant teachers taken together in regard to both methods being 52.67. The average percentages obtained by the above calculation show an increase over the previous year of .07 in the case of the first method and of 3.19 in the case of the second method, the average increase of both methods taken together being .45. The increase in the number of those who passed the test for licences according to the second method is ascribed to the various efforts made by local authorities to establish training institutes for teachers, and to appoint special examinations for testing their qualifications, in order to facilitate the supply for the deficiency of teachers. During the present year, the number of persons whose qualifications for licences were tested by the Department of Education on the representation of the local governors was 169, of whom 139 were granted general licences. Compared with the previous year, the number of persons who applied for such licences decreased by 32, and of recipients by 51. The following table shows the number of applicants for licences as elementary school teachers, and the classification of those who passed the prescribed tests, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table showing for the year 1896 the Number of Applicants and of those who passed the Prescribed Tests for Licences as Elementary School Teachers, conducted by Local Authorities.

	No. of Applicants.			No. of those who passed the Prescribed Tests.		
	Class A.	Class B.	Total.	Class A.	Class B.	Total.
Regular Teachers.						
For general subjects in elementary schools.....	2,123 • 2,075 3,944 • 130	720 5,611 406	2,842 • 2,075 9,555 • 130	1,659 • 2,068 3,056 • 130	196 2,306 190	1,855 • 2,068 5,362 • 130
For general subjects in ordinary elementary schools						
For special subjects in elementary schools	472		878	375		505
Total	6,539 • 2,205	6,737	13,276 • 2,205	5,090 • 2,198	2,692	7,782 • 2,198
Assistant Teachers.						
For general subjects in elementary schools.....	690 • 44 2,120 • 15	719 9,123 1,103 10,945	1,409 • 44 11,243 • 15	489 • 44 1,791 • 15	264 3,190 503 3,957	753 • 44 4,981 • 15
For general subjects in ordinary elementary schools						
For special subjects in elementary schools	575		1,678	520		1,023
Total	3,385 • 59		14,330 • 59	2,800 • 59		6,757 • 59
Grand Total	9,924 • 2,264	17,692	27,606 • 2,264	7,890 • 2,257	6,649	14,539 • 2,257
1895.....	10,463 • 2,265	15,982	26,445 • 2,265	8,311 • 2,258	5,499	13,810 • 2,258
1894.....	14,657	16,200	30,857	11,564	4,677	16,241
1893.....	16,374	12,810	29,184	13,372	3,829	17,201

• Graduates of ordinary normal schools.

Instructors may be granted licences with or without examination according to their qualifications by the Department of Education, as instructors in ordinary normal schools, ordinary middle schools, and higher female schools. During the present year, the number of those who applied for licences by examination, and of those who applied for them without examination were 2,478 and 430 as calculated in regard to the number of subjects to be licenced to teach, while the actual numbers were 934 and 243 respectively, the total nominal number being 2,881 and the actual number 1,177. The nominal numbers of those who obtained licences by examination and of those who so obtained them without examination were 198 and 315 respectively, while the actual numbers were 163 and 230 respectively, the total nominal number being 513, and the actual number 393. Compared with the previous year, the actual numbers above mentioned show an increase of 187 in the case of applicants and of 56 in the case of those who were successful in passing. The nominal percentage of those who passed the prescribed tests by examination, and of those who obtained licences without examination was 7.99 and 78.16; while the actual numbers were 16.82 and 94.65 respectively; the nominal and actual averages being 17.45 and 33.39 respectively. Compared with the previous year, the actual number decreased by 3.53 in the case of those who obtained licences by examination, and by 1.44 in the case of those who obtained licences without examination, the decrease of the average being .65. The following table shows the classification of applicants and of those who passed the prescribed tests for licences.

Statistical Table showing for the year 1896 the Number of Applicants and those who obtained Licences, as Instructors in Ordinary Normal Schools, Ordinary Middle Schools, and Higher Female Schools.

	No. of Applicants.			Who passed.			
	With Ex-amination	Without Examination.	Total.	With Ex-amination.	Without Examination.	Total.	
For special subjects.	2,478	288	2,766	198	211	409	
Without reference to any special subjects. ....	...	115	115	...	104	104
Total	2,478	403	2,881	198	315	513	
Actual number	934	243	1,177	163	230	393	
Actual number {	1895	811	179	990	165	172	337
	1894	699	179	878	148	174	322
	1893	737	159	896	156	157	313
	1892	182	182	...	179	179

FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS.

The total number of foreign instructors in government, public, and private institutions was 264. The greatest number were employed in miscellaneous schools, 196 in all, and next in government schools, in which there are 31. Those in special schools and in ordinary middle schools come next in order, the numbers being 15 and 12 respectively; which in the technical schools and in elementary schools, the figures stand at 8 and 2 respectively. Compared with the previous year, the numbers remain unchanged as concerns government and ordinary middle schools; there is an increase of 3 in special schools, a decrease of 6 in miscellaneous schools, and of one each in technical and elementary schools, the total decrease being 3. The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to foreign instructors.

*Statistical Table relating to Foreign Instructors in Government,
Public, and Private Schools.*

(Corrected up to the 31st December of Each Year.)

	Elementary Schools.	Ordinary Middle Schools.	Higher Female Schools.	Special Schools.	Technical Schools.	Miscellaneous Schools.	Government Schools.	Total.
1896.....	2	12	...	15	8	196	31	264
1895.....	3	12	...	12	7	202	31	267
1894.....	1	12	...	7	3	189	37	249
1893.....	1	16	29	8	3	156	38	251
1892.....	1	18	33	20		147	38	257

The following table shows the number of foreign instructors with reference to their nationalities.

*Statistical Table relating to Foreign Instructors in Government, Public,
and Private Schools, with reference to their Nationalities.*

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States of America.....	65	61	126
Great Britain	40	20	60
Russia	1	1	2
France	29	23	52
Germany	13	...	13
Switzerland	3	...	3
Belgium.....	1	...	1
Italy	1	...	1
China ..	3	...	3
Corea	3	...	3
Total	159	105	264

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL OFFICIALS.

The officials connected with education in local offices are 28 councillors as chiefs of educational sections, and 243 officials of the rank of *Hannin*, besides 18 employees, the total number being 289. According to information received at this Department, the duties of these officials are so numerous that they have scarcely sufficient time to inspect the schools within their respective circuits. The total number of days on which inspection tours were made by these officials during the present year was 5,071, and the amount of travelling expenses paid for the purpose was *yen* 5,739.

GUN SCHOOL INSPECTORS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

In each *Gun*, a school inspector is to be appointed, by the local governor who has also the power to deprive him of his post. His duty is to supervise the educational affairs of the *Gun* in accordance with the directions and instructions of the *Gun-chō*. The local governor may not appoint the *Gun* school inspector in conformity with a proposal from the *Gun*. In such case, the governor shall select one of the *Gun* officials, who will perform the duties under the name of the *Gun* school inspector. Among the localities where *Gun* school inspectors are appointed, are the following : the *Ken* of Saitama, Ibaraki, Gumba, Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Nagano, Miyagi, Aomori, Yamagata, Akita, Hyōgo, Aichi, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Tottori, Shimane, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kōchi, Fukuoka, Oita, and Kumamoto, where the law relating to the organization of *Gun* has been carried out, the total number of inspectors being 138, and of *Gun* officials discharging the duties of inspectors 43. In the *Ken* of Yamagata, the duties of *Gun* school inspectors are discharged by the *Gun* officials throughout the jurisdiction. Compared with the previous year, the number of *Gun* school inspectors specially appointed shows an increase of 46, and of *Gun* officials appointed to discharge the duties of *Gun* school inspectors 4, owing to the increase of 11 in the number of *Ken* where the law referred to above has been carried out.

For educational purposes, a school committee shall be instituted in each city, town, or village. The said committee shall include male teachers of the city, town, or village elementary schools and their number must not be less than one-fourth of the whole committee. Those selected as committeemen from among the teachers shall be appointed (or dismissed) by the *Shi-chō*, *Chō-chō*, or *Son-chō*. The city, town, or village school committees shall assist the *Shi-chō*, *Chō-chō*, or *Son-chō*, in the discharge of his duties in connection with educational affairs of state relating to the city, town, or village over which he presides. Each city, town, or village, or town and village school union may institute a district school committee therein, in conformity with the provisions of the bye-laws. The said committee shall include male teachers of the city, town, or village elementary schools. Those who are selected as committeemen from among the teachers shall be appointed (or dismissed) by the *Shi-chō*, *Chō-chō*, or *Son-chō*, or by the chiefs of the unions. The number of committeemen is 52,744, of whom 17,159 are male teachers selected from among those in the city, town, or village elementary schools. Compared with the previous year, the total number of committeemen shows an increase of 607, and of those selected from among teachers an increase of 95.

TŌKYŌ ACADEMY.

This institution was established for the promotion of science and arts, with a view of exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, and is composed of members selected from among old and experienced men of learning. During the year under review, 10 ordinary meetings were held, and 18 addresses were delivered. To the ordinary meetings, admission was granted to the public as usual. During the year, six essays were contributed to the Academy. The addresses delivered by members, together with essays contributed, making a total of twenty five in all, were published in the magazines of the Academy, of which 10 numbers were issued, the number of copies distributed being 631. Permission was also granted in five cases at the request of other scientific societies for the re-publication of treatises contained in the magazines of the Academy. Among the contributions made to the Academy during the present year may be enumerated 7 volumes of books, 166 copies of magazines, 30 copies of catalogues or reports, besides one manuscript and 10 specimens of

flint instruments. At present, the number of members is 26, of whom one was selected by order of His Majesty the Emperor, while the others were selected on the recommendation of the other members. Besides, a foreigner was admitted as an associate member of the Academy, in accordance with an Imperial Ordinance, prescribing that old and venerable men of learning, belonging to any foreign country who have meritoriously laboured for the interest of this Empire might be admitted as associate members. At present, four of the members receive annuities.

EARTHQUAKES INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

This committee was instituted for the purpose of investigating the best means of guarding against the effects of earthquakes, and of discussing the methods by which precautions might best be carried out. During the present year, two ordinary and one special meeting of the committee were held. For the purpose of actual investigation into the geological conditions connected with the tidal waves which occurred along the coasts of Mutsu and two adjoining provinces on the 15th June in the present year, a person especially appointed was sent to the *Ken* of Miyagi, Iwate, and Aomori to make reports on the same. When an earthquake occurred in the regions adjoining to the *Ken* of Akita and Iwate on the 31st August, a member of the committee and other persons specially appointed were sent to the scene of occurrence for the purpose of investigation. On their return, a special meeting was held, to discuss the precautionary measures to be taken in repairing the buildings damaged and the decision of the meeting was communicated to these two *Ken*. Subsequently, photographs of the various model buildings that should be proof against earthquake effects, including a town house, a farm house, an elementary school, a public building etc., were sent to the *Ken* of Akita, together with No. 6 report of the committee. The results of the above investigation were published in detail in No. 11 report of the committee. Besides the above investigations, members of the committee and other persons specially appointed were sent to make geological investigations in the volcanic regions in the *Ken* of Gumba, Nagano, Yamanashi, Kanagawa, and Shizuoka. For the purpose of investigating magnetic forces, members were also sent to the *Fu* of Kyōto and Ōsaka, and

the *Ken* of Shiga, Miye, Wakayama, Tottori, Hyōgo, Nara, Fukui, Yamaguchi, Hiroshima, Shimane, Kagawa, Ehime, Tokushima, Kōchi, Oita, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Saga, Nagasaki, Miyazaki, and Kagoshima. A member of the committee was also sent to the *Ken* of Kanagawa to examine the building of the seismological observatory. Another was sent to the *Ken* of Miyagi and to the Hokkaido for the inspection of buildings for magnetic observatories, and the fitting of new magnetographs. A third was sent to the Hokkaido for the purpose of inspecting experimental buildings built to resist earthquakes. The results of the above investigations were published in detail in the reports of the committee Nos. 9—11. Among the results thus obtained may be mentioned the reports of inspection of buildings erected in the *Ken* of Yamagata after the recent earthquakes, and of investigations relating to the volcano in Ōshima (an island off the coast of Izu); the first report on the testing of the strength of cementation of bricks, the reports on the tidal waves in the province of Mutsu and two adjoining districts, on the variations of terrestrial magnetism before and after the occurrence, on the particulars of the tidal waves that occurred on the coasts of the Hawaiian island, on the earthquakes in the adjoining provinces of Mutsu, and in the *Ken* of Akita, on the inspection tours made in the regions adjoining the province of Mutsu, on buildings subjected to earthquake shocks in the *Ken* of Iwate and Akita, on the precautionary measures to be taken in repairing the buildings subjected to these shocks, on the variations of terrestrial magnetism before the earthquakes in the regions adjoining the province of Mutsu, and on geological researches in the volcanic mountains of Haruna and Tsuno-ochi. During the year, a model building representing an improved construction of a Japanese wooden house was exhibited in the Imperial Museum. One story wooden houses capable of resisting earthquake shocks were also designed to be erected, one at Nemuro in the Hokkaido, and the other at Fukagawa in the city of Tōkyō; the latter is completed, and the former is in course of construction. During the present year, a new building was erected at Nemuro and supplied with instruments for the purpose of magnetic observations. A new shaking table was also constructed for testing the resisting power of buildings against artificial shocks, and experiments will soon be undertaken for that purpose.

CENTRAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

Among the objects of this institution are the observation of meteorological phenomena, the publication of meteorological reports, researches in meteorology, testing of meteorological instruments, forecasts of weather, predicating of storms, seismological and experimental determination of terrestrial magnetism, and the measurement of atmospheric electricity, and barometric researches. This Institution also exercises control over all matters connected with meteorology in the whole empire. From June to August in the present year, meteorological observations in the upper regions of the atmosphere were made by assistants of this Institution, who were sent for that purpose to mount Fuji in the *Ken* of Shizuoka. During the present year, temporary stations were established in the islands Ōshima and Ishigaki, within the jurisdictions of the *Ken* of Kagoshima and Okinawa; and telegraphic communications were opened under the management of the assistants of the Institution, the former telegraphic stations established by the Department of Communications having been abolished. New weather charts were also published to be used from and after the month of September, their rearrangement having been necessitated by the establishment of new meteorological stations in various parts of the interior as well as in the islands along the southern and western coasts, and in Taiwan. With regard to meteorological reports and the testing of meteorological instruments, regulations were also issued, to be carried into force from and after the month of April. Such is the summary of the Institution's operations during the present year. The number of applications for meteorological information was 162 and the amount of fees received yen 1,327; while the number of applications for the testing of meteorological instruments was 1,178, and the amount of fees received yen 470. The new meteorological stations established in the islands Ōshima and Ishigaki are under the direct control of the Institution; while those established at Yokohama, Kobe, Kumagae, Maebashi, and Wajima are under the control of the local authorities; the total number of meteorological stations established during the present year being 7. Besides, there are 4 stations in Taiwan under the control of the Governor General of the island, namely at Daihoku, Daichiū, Kōshun, and the Hōko isles. The total number of meteorological stations at the end of the present year was 77 including 59 government and public establishments and 2 private establishments, besides

3 belonging to naval headquarters, 5 to light-houses. Of these meteorological stations, 35 are authorized to issue weather telegrams. During the present year, signal-posts were also erected, 2 in each of the *Ken* of Okayama, Nagasaki, and Kōchi, and one each in the *Ken* of Miyagi, Aichi, Akita, Gifu, Shizuoka, and Hyōgo, the total being 12. The total number of signal-posts at the end of the present year was 166.

The meteorological phenomena of which observations were made during the present year throughout the Empire show no great difference, as compared with average years. The results of the said observations may be summarized as follows:

Atmospheric Pressure:—The average atmospheric pressure was somewhat high throughout the Empire. It was highest in the corean regions (762 millimetres at Izuhara), and lowest in the eastern part of the Hokkaido (759 millimetres at Nemuro), the distribution being the same as during average years. In two instances remarkably high pressures were attained during the year, one in the central part of the main island on the 23rd January measuring 778 millimetres, and another in the central part of the Hokkaido on the 27th March, measuring 776 millimetres. There were also seven instances of very low pressures among which may be especially mentioned the low pressure current which originating in the peninsula of Kii, on the 30th August travelled on to the sea of Japan, through the whole length of Kinai (a circuit including five provinces), and which measured 719 millimetres at Shiomisaki (a promontory).

Atmospheric Temperature:—There was marked difference in the average temperature as compared with ordinary years, this average ranging from 22°·3 at Nawa to 5° at Tokachi, excepting in the west (excluding all localities south of Kiūshiū) and the eastern part of the Hokkaido, where it was somewhat low. The highest temperatures recorded were 36°·4 at Kanazawa on the 13th of August, and 35°·9 at Saseho on the 23rd of July; while the lowest temperatures were 35°·2 at Takatsu on the 20th of February, and 30°·8 at Kamikawa on the 19th of the same month. The maximum temperature exceeded 30° almost everywhere, except in a portion of the Hokkaido, while the minimum invariably fell below zero, except at Nawa.

Rain and snow:—As regards the quantity of rain and snow that fell during the year, the maximum 3,449 millimetres was attained at Gifu and there were 3164 millimetres at Kōchi; the minimum being 809 millimetres at Abasiri. During the year, the amount of rain was excessive almost throughout the country, except at Nawa, especially in

the neighbourhood of Gifu, where the average exceeded by one half that of ordinary years while in the neighbourhood of Sakai, the southern part of Kiūshū, the south-eastern part of Shikoku and in the regions adjoining to Kinai, it shows an increase over ordinary years of more than one fifth, the greatest quantity that fell in a single day being 597 millimetres at Hikone on the 7th September.

Number of Rainy Days:—The number of rainy days was greatest along the sea-coasts, while in the inland seas and the central districts, it was comparatively small. It was greatest at Suto and Akita, (242 and 241 days respectively), and smallest at Kure and Ajino, 130 and 131 days respectively. During the present year, the number of rainy days was comparatively greater throughout the country, particularly at Suto, Gifu, and Numazu, showing an increase over ordinary years of 28 days for the former, and 27 days for the two latter places.

Storms:—There were more than 80 instances of low atmospheric pressure extending over the Empire. Four of them were of great intensity and resulted in severe storms. The first storm arose somewhere on the south-west of Kiūshū on the 24th of July and extended to the province of Hōki, after raging over the two provinces of Nagato and Suwo, all localities west of Hakone being visited by strong gales and heavy rains at the same time. This was followed by another storm in the south-western part of Kiūshū on the 7th of August, which reached the sea of Hyūga and thence advanced in a northern direction over the inland sea, gradually abating in the sea of Japan, after having gone through Chūgoku, the whole central district being visited by strong gales or rather hurricanes, which occurred accompanied by heavy rains. A third on the southern coast of Japan, visited the peninsula of Kii on the 30th of August, and after causing a great deal of damage through inundations all along Kinai, gradually passed over to the sea of Japan. The last storm burst on the south coast of Shikoku on the 4th of September, the southern point of Kiūshū, being first visited and passed away to the eastern sea, after approaching the province of Noto, and passing through those of Harima and Tanba, almost all localities being visited by gales and rain storms especially the central districts which suffered immense damages from inundations caused by very heavy rains.

Thunderstorms and Hailstorms:—Thunderstorms were most frequent in the central districts, twenty instances being recorded in the town of Utsunomiya during the year. Among the most violent thunderstorms are those which occurred in the central districts on the 18th April, in the localities adjoining to the provinces of Owari

and Mikawa on the 15th of May, in the central districts of the main island on the 19th and 31st of May, in the *Ken* of Saitama on the 22nd of June, in the neighbourhood adjoining the province of Owari on the 10th of August, and in the northern districts of the main island on the 20th of September, in all cases accompanied with hail and occasioning great damage to crops.

Hoar-frost:—On the 27th of April and the 5th and 8th of May, severe frosts were felt in the central districts, and extensive damages done to crops.

Earthquakes and Tidal Waves :—During the night of the 18th of January of the present year a violent earthquake occurred on the south eastern coasts. During the night of the 15th of June, another earthquake occurred in the north-eastern districts of the main island and although the shock was not very violent it resulted in great tidal waves all along the eastern coasts, causing most fearful and in modern times unprecedented damage. Another shock occurred in the adjoining provinces of Mutsu at 6 a. m. on the 31st of August. The area affected on this occasion was very extensive. The shock was felt as far as Hakodate on the north and on the west over the main island to the province of Hōki. It caused great damage to buildings, and killed or wounded a number of people and animals. Another severe shock took place in the neighbourhood of the Bay of Tōkyō on the morning of the 6th of October.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND CHARTS.

Almost all important books and charts for elementary school use have been examined and adopted since the carrying out of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools. However in some localities, no books or charts have as yet been adopted whilst in others, changes were only limited to a few subjects. Although the necessity of such changes was fully recognized by those concerned, it was thought advisable in some cases to postpone the question till suitable school books could be issued or there were perhaps other considerations which could not be overlooked. The new books and charts which have been adopted are far more suitable than the former ones and except in remote districts there is no lack in the supply. But it is regrettable to state that after the books have been adopted, they are often found unfit for use, an account of the inferior quality of the

paper, the careless binding, and the bad print. It is also to be remarked that although new books and charts were as a rule to be used by children in the lowest grades only, the previous ones being retained for those in the higher grades, still there are many cases in which permission was, as a necessity, given to introduce new books and charts into all grades, on account of a deficiency in the supply of the previous ones, and also because the new ones have been found more suitable for instruction. As regards ordinary normal schools, and ordinary middle schools, many books have still to be examined, and in many cases they are used after special approval of the Department of Education.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Educational societies now exist almost everywhere throughout the country. They are variously formed, sometimes a whole *Fu* or *Ken* contributing to form one society and sometimes several *Gun* or a city and *Gun* being united to that effect. Some of the societies consist of teachers exclusively, or of teachers and those otherwise interested in education, while others are composed of persons solely interested in the general progress of education, so that the societies differ in their organization. Although some societies are of public establishment, almost all are private institutions, having for their object the diffusion, improvement, and advancement of education, being sometimes aided by local funds. These societies generally meet to discuss or make lectures on education, and their proceedings are published in journals. Teachers' meetings, exhibitions, or lectures illustrated by magic lanterns, etc., are held by these societies. In some of them rewards and distinctions are conferred on those who have specially distinguished themselves in educational matters. In the private educational society established in the *Ken* of Hiroshima, an institute was opened for the purpose of training ordinary assistant teachers in elementary schools, and eighty-eight members graduated. In a private educational society in the *Ken* of Gumba, two institutes for the training of sewing mistresses were opened, and ninety-one members graduated. Large subscriptions were also contributed to assist educational matters in those localities which had suffered from great tidal waves or inundations which occurred during the present year.

DEGREES.

Degrees are of two classes: *Hakushi* and *Daihakushi*. The degree of *Hakushi* is conferred upon those who have been admitted to the University Hall and have passed the prescribed examination, or upon those who are deemed to possess attainments equal to, or higher than, the above mentioned, after referring to the Council of the Imperial University. The degree of *Daihakushi* is conferred upon such as are deemed specially meritorious in science and arts, by the assembly of the *Hakushi*, after submitting the choice to the decision of the Cabinet. During the year under review, there was only one person who received the degree of *Bungaku Hakushi*, after applying for the degree, on the strength of essays composed by himself. At the end of the present year, there were 18 *Hōgaku* (Law) *Hakushi*, 34 *Igaku* (Medicine) *Hakushi*, 27 *Kōgaku* (Engineering) *Hakushi*, 12 *Bungaku* (Literature) *Hakushi*, and 32 *Rigaku* (Science) *Hakushi*, the total being 123.

PENSIONS TO PUBLIC SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

At the end of the present financial year, there were 13 persons who were receiving "pensions," and 10 who were receiving "pensions to the families of deceased teachers," in accordance with the law dealing with the pensions to retired teachers and to the families of deceased teachers in city, town, or village elementary schools. This shows an increase of 11 for the former and of 2 for the latter, as compared with the number at the end of the previous financial year. During the present year, there were 420 cases where gratuities were awarded to retired teachers, and 358 cases where bonuses were granted to the families of deceased teachers. The above figures show an increase of 80 for the former and a decrease of 14 for the latter, as compared with the previous financial year.

The total amount of money paid in by cities, towns, and villages and by teachers in city, town, and village elementary schools, apprentice schools, and supplementary schools for technical instruction, towards the pension fund during the present financial year was *yen* 101,681.76. The total of the pension fund at the end of the present

financial year was *yen* 186,027.144 in money, besides government bonds of nominal value of *yen* 257,600, the amount of money paid for the purchase of the same being *yen* 262,283.533. Compared with the previous financial year, this shows an increase of *yen* 10,144.765 for the amount paid in, of *yen* 37,180.068 in money for the pension fund, and of *yen* 65,650.625 for the amount of money paid for the purchase of government bonds. The total amount of income of the pension fund was *yen* 47,077.549, of which *yen* 21,488.419 were contributed by the National Treasury. The total amount of money paid out during the year was *yen* 17,725.738. This shows an increase of *yen* 9,690.503 for the income and of *yen* 2,759.914 for the expenditure, as compared with the previous financial year.

The following table shows the detailed items of income and expenditure for the pension fund and pension to teachers in city, town, and village elementary schools.

Statistical Table showing for the 29th Financial Year of Meiji (1896-97) the Income and Expenditure relating to the Pension Fund and Pensions to Teachers in City, Town, and Village Elementary Schools.

Pension Fund.	Yen	Expenditure.		Amount of Money.	Recipients.
Paid by cities, towns and villages	50,835.772			Yen 258.153	13
" teachers in elementary schools	50,665.475				
" " in apprentice schools	111.795				
" " in supplementary schools	68.717				
" " for technical instruction	50,845.987				
Total					
Balance from the preceding year.....	15,598.507				
Actual amount at the end of the preceding year	{ † 257,600.000				
Grand Total	{ 186,027.144			111.750	10
1895-96	{ † 193,800.000				
Interest from the pension fund	15,566.318				
Grant out of the National Treasury	21,488.419			{ 6,792.913	357
Appropriation out of local rates	14.168			{ * 8.000	1
Balance from the preceding year.....	10,008.644			10,554.922	420
Total	47,077.549			{ 17,717.738	800
1895-96	37,387.046			{ * 8.000	1
				14,965.824	722

† Value of government bonds. The amount of money paid for the purchase of the same is Yen 262,283.533.
 * Amount of bonuses relating to teachers in city, town, or village supplementary schools for technical instruction.

If the terms of service be computed with regard to directors of, and regular teachers in, public schools, according to the provisions of law No. 90 issued in 1890 relating to pensions to retired teachers and to the families of deceased teachers in city, town, or village elementary schools, and law No. 91 issued in 1890 relating to the salaries of directors of *Fu* or *Ken* normal schools, and pensions to retired officials and to the families of deceased officials in public schools, it will be found that the number of those who have been serving for a period of more than fifteen years is 1,799, a total attained for the first time in the present year. If the number of directors and teachers other than those included in the class above mentioned be considered with reference to the time of their service, it will be found that the least instance is furnished by those who have been serving for a period of less than one year, and the greatest instance by those who have been serving for a period of from one to less than five years; in other words, the number of persons is less in proportion as the time of service is greater as has been ascertained during the previous year. The aggregate annual amount of salaries paid to these officials was *yen* 6,153,276, showing an increase over the previous financial year of *yen* 660,647. The following table shows the number of years of service and the annual amount of salaries of public school officials, together with a statistical comparison with the previous year.

Statistical Table relating to the Number of Years of Service and the Annual Amount of Salaries of Public School Officials with reference to Pensions—A.
(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896).

No. of Years of Service.	Public Elementary Schools.	Public Apprentice Schools.	Public Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction.	Total.	1895
	Regular Teachers.	Regular Teachers.	Regular Teachers.		
Less than 1 year.....	4,605	21	45	4,671	4,266
1 year and less than 5 years...	15,164	15	23	15,202	14,615
5 years and less than 11 years.	13,787	2	3	13,792	13,496
11 years and less than 15 years.	6,106	1	4	6,111	7,502
15 years and upwards	1,744	...	...	1,744	...
Total	41,406	39	75	41,520	39,879
Annual Amount of Salaries.....	<i>Yen</i> 5,270,437	<i>Yen</i> 11,452	<i>Yen</i> 11,202	<i>Yen</i> 5,293,091	<i>Yen</i> 4,741,143

Statistical Table relating to the Number of Years of Service and the Annual Amount of Salaries of Public School Officials with reference to Pensions—B.

(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896).

No. of Years of Service.	Fu and Ken Normal Schools.		Public Middle Schools.		Public Higher Female Schools.		Public Special Schools.		Public Technical Schools.		Other Public Schools.		Total.	1895
	Directors.	Regular Teachers.	Directors.	Regular Teachers.	Directors.	Regular Teachers.	Directors.	Regular Teachers.	Directors.	Regular Teachers.	Directors.	Regular Teachers.		
Less than 1 year	1	105	10	199	2	19	..	9	17	105	1	5	473	360
1 year and less than 5 years.....	3	359	38	375	1	34	..	26	19	94	1	5	955	881
5 years and less than 11 years.....	18	244	18	147	..	10	1	11	3	28	..	3	483	476
11 years and less than 15 years.....	17	75	7	67	..	3	2	3	2	5	..	1	182	201
15 years and upwards	9	18	1	19	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	1	55	..
Total.....	48	801	74	807	4	67	3	52	41	234	2	15	2,148	1,918
Annual Amount of Salaries.....	Yen 39,600	Yen 259,713	Yen 67,600	Yen 325,631	Yen 2,620	Yen 16,020	Yen 7,140	Yen 39,444	Yen 28,232	Yen 70,663	Yen 756	Yen 2,766	Yen 860,185	Yen 751,486

During the present financial year, two persons were receiving pensions, one in an ordinary normal school and the other in a public middle school. This is the first instance in which pensions were granted to any officials in *Fu* or *Ken* normal schools and in public middle schools, in accordance with the law relating to the salaries of directors of *Fu* and *Ken* normal schools, and pensions to retired officials in public schools. There were also 53 cases in which gratuities were awarded to retired officials in *Fu* and *Ken* normal schools, 42 cases in public middle schools, 2 in public higher schools for females, 5 in public special schools, and 10 in public technical schools, the total number being 112, showing an increase over the previous financial year of 23. There were also 9 cases in which bonuses were granted to the families of deceased officials, 5 belonging to normal schools and 4 to public middle schools, showing an increase of 3, as compared with the previous financial year.

The amount of money paid into the National Treasury, during the present financial year, as pension fund by the officials in public schools and also by *Fu*, *Ken*, *Gun*, cities, towns, and villages was yen 15,573.298, showing an increase over the previous financial year of yen 4,074.299. The amount of expenditure out of the National Treasury was yen 628.600 and yen 5,896.666 were defrayed by *Fu*, *Ken*, *Gun*, cities, towns, and villages, showing also an increase over the previous financial year of yen 558.640 for the former and of yen 2,468.332 for the latter. The following table shows the amount of money paid into the National Treasury and of expenditure defrayed at public expense.

*Statistical Table showing for the 29th Financial Year of Meiji (1896-97) the Amount of Money paid into the
National Treasury and of Expenditure defrayed at Public Expense, with reference
to Pensions to Officials in Fu and Ken Normal Schools etc.*

Amount of money paid into the National Treasury.	Paid by Fu, Ken, Gun, Cities, Towns and villages.	Paid by the Staff of Fu and Ken Normal Schools and Public Schools.	Total.	Expenditure.	Gratuities to retired Teachers.	
					Amount of Money.	Recipients.
Fu and Ken Normal Schools ...	Yen 2,831,268	Yen 2,737,555	Yen 5,628,823	Fu and Ken Normal Schools.....	Yen 2,223,000	53
Public Middle Schools	3,445,296	3,718,902	7,164,198	Public Middle Schools	2,358,000	42
Public Higher Female Schools...	175,937	177,950	353,887	Public Higher Female Schools...	39,000	2
Public Special Schools	352,450	421,416	773,866	Public Special Schools	971,666	5
Public Technical Schools	752,173	849,556	1,601,729	Public Technical Schools	305,000	10
Other Public Schools.....	23,038	27,757	50,795			
Total	7,580,162	7,993,136	15,573,298	Total.....	5,896,666	112
1895-96	5,679,584	5,819,415	11,498,999	1895-96	3,428,334	89

ADDITIONAL SALARIES FOR LONG SERVICES TO TEACHERS IN CITY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The law relating to aid out of the National Treasury towards additional salaries for long services to teachers in city, town, or village elementary schools has taken effect since the 1st of November of the present year. The number of teachers who were receiving additional salaries during the present financial year was 16,402, of whom 14,176 were regular teachers and 2,226 assistant teachers, all of them having served in the same schools for a consecutive period of more than five years. The amount of additional salaries thus granted was *yen* 130,754.532, of which *yen* 120,313.007 was paid to regular teachers and *yen* 10,441.525 to assistant teachers.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURE AND PROPERTY.

The amount of public school expenditure of *Fu* and *Ken* for the present financial year includes *yen* 942,598 for ordinary normal schools, *yen* 1,325,652 for ordinary middle schools, *yen* 36,193 for higher female schools, *yen* 116,614 for special schools, *yen* 204,621 for technical schools, *yen* 269 for kindergartens, *yen* 1,348 for libraries, and *yen* 147,927 for other educational purposes, the total being *yen* 2,775,224. The income for schools and other educational purposes was *yen* 579,921, including *yen* 38,415 for ordinary normal schools, *yen* 351,147 for ordinary middle schools, *yen* 14,265 for higher female schools, *yen* 111,229 for special schools, *yen* 41,329 for technical schools, *yen* 269 for kindergartens, *yen* 19 for libraries, and *yen* 23,248 for other educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with the public school expenditure, a deficiency of *yen* 2,195,303; which was defrayed out of local taxes, *Ken* taxes, local rates etc. Compared with the previous year, the above figures show an increase of *yen* 889,370 in public school expenditure, of *yen* 146,377 in income, and of *yen* 742,993 in the amount of deficiency. If a distinction be made as to the items of public school expenditure, it will be seen that *yen* 882,042 were paid as salaries for school directors, teachers, and

kindergarten teachers, and *yen* 1,893,182 appropriated to other items of expenditure. The same distinction made with regard to the income for schools and other educational purposes shows that *yen* 331,243 were derived from tuition-fees, kindergarten fees, and visitors fees for libraries, and *yen* 248,678 from other sources.

The total value of public school property of *Fu* and *Ken* at the end of the present financial year was *yen* 5,031,796. The amount of school stock property includes *yen* 1,750 in money, and other property valued at *yen* 35,264 for ordinary normal schools, *yen* 201,290 in money, and other property valued at *yen* 46,047 for ordinary middle schools, *yen* 987 in money, and other property valued at *yen* 20,291 for higher female schools, *yen* 5,047 in money for technical schools, and *yen* 800 in money for kindergartens, the total being *yen* 209,878 in money, and *yen* 101,602 as value of other property. Compared with the previous year the total amount of public school property increased by *yen* 966,340, while that of school stock property decreased by *yen* 89,794 in money and increased by *yen* 25,793 as value of other property.

The amount of public school expenditure of *Gun* for the present financial year, calculated for the following 24 *Ken*, in which the law relating to the organization of *Gun* had been carried into effect, namely, Niigata, Saitama, Ibaraki, Gumba, Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Nagano, Miyagi, Aomori, Yamagata, Akita, Hyōgo, Aichi, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Tottori, Shimane, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kōchi, Fukuoka, Oita, and Kumamoto, includes *yen* 2,234 for apprentice schools, *yen* 15,056 for ordinary middle schools, *yen* 18,136 for technical schools, *yen* 15 for libraries, and *yen* 69,922 for other educational purposes, the total being *yen* 105,363. The amount of *Gun* income for schools and other educational purposes includes *yen* 855 for apprentice schools, *yen* 4,751 for ordinary middle schools, *yen* 8,417 for technical schools, and *yen* 22,686 for other educational purposes, the total being *yen* 36,709. The above income shows, if compared with public school expenditure, a deficiency of *yen* 68,654, which was defrayed out of *Gun* taxes and other *Gun* revenues. Compared with the previous financial year, the above figures show an increase of *yen* 48,892 in public school expenditure, of *yen* 28,607 in income, and *yen* 20,285 in the amount of deficiency. If a distinction be made as to the items of public school expenditure, it will be seen that *yen* 10,593 were paid as salaries for school directors and teachers, and *yen* 94,770 appropriated to other items of expenditure, of these *yen* 42,436 were paid as expenses for *Gun* school inspectors. The same distinction

made in regard to the income for schools and other educational purposes shows that *yen* 2,392 were derived from tuition-fees and *yen* 34,317 from other sources.

The total value of public school property of *Gun* at the end of the present financial year was *yen* 44,529; the calculation being also made with reference to the *Ken* where the law relating to the organization of *Gun* had been carried into effect. The amount of school stock property includes *yen* 58,444 in money, and other property valued at *yen* 8,304 for ordinary middle schools, *yen* 608 in money, and other property valued at *yen* 12 for technical schools, and an accumulated fund of *yen* 8,045 for other educational purposes, the total being *yen* 67,097 in money and *yen* 8,316 as value of other property. The item of school stock property is added to the list for the first time in the present financial year.

The amount of public school expenditure of cities for the present financial year includes 1,411,608 for elementary schools, *yen* 25,201 for apprentice schools, *yen* 9,193 for supplementary schools for technical instruction, *yen* 11,525 for higher female schools, *yen* 70,621 for technical schools, *yen* 2,278 for blind and dumb schools, *yen* 3,161 for miscellaneous schools, *yen* 32,554 for kindergartens, and *yen* 22,243 for other educational purposes, the total being *yen* 1,588,384. The amount of city income for schools and other educational purposes includes *yen* 883,545 for elementary schools, *yen* 5,619 for apprentice schools, *yen* 3,507 for supplementary schools for technical instruction, *yen* 4,032 for higher female schools, *yen* 30,765 for technical schools, *yen* 2,278 for blind and dumb schools, *yen* 1,243 for miscellaneous schools, *yen* 18,207 for kindergartens, and *yen* 34 for other educational purposes, the total being *yen* 954,230. The above income shows, if compared with public school expenditure, a deficiency of *yen* 634,154, which was defrayed out of city tax, and other revenues. Compared with the previous financial year, the above figures show an increase of *yen* 345,552 in public school expenditure, of *yen* 237,831 in income, and of *yen* 107,721 in deficiency. If a distinction be made as to the items of public school expenditure, it will be seen that *yen* 765,662 were paid as salaries for school directors, teachers, and kindergarten teachers, and *yen* 822,722 were appropriated to other items of expenditure. The same distinction made in regard to the income for schools and other educational purposes shows that *yen* 622,963 were derived from tuition-fees and kindergarten fees, and *yen* 331,267 from other sources.

The total value of public school property of cities at the end of

the present financial year was *yen* 5,467,182. The amount of school stock property includes *yen* 249,677 in money, and other property valued at *yen* 629,265 for elementary schools, *yen* 1414 in value of property for apprentice schools, *yen* 15,039 in money and other property valued at *yen* 90,591 for technical schools, *yen* 29,141 in money and other property valued at *yen* 5,008 for blind and dumb schools, and *yen* 1,947 in money and other property valued at *yen* 3,896 for kindergartens, the total being *yen* 295,804 in money and *yen* 730,174 as value of other property. Compared with the previous financial year, the total amount of school property increased by *yen* 769,862, while that of school stock property decreased by *yen* 67,810 in money, and *yen* 411,541 as value of other property.

The amount of public school expenditure of towns and villages for the present financial year includes *yen* 10,980,177 for elementary schools, *yen* 22,246 for apprentice schools, *yen* 31,701 for supplementary schools for technical instruction, *yen* 35,156 for ordinary middle schools, *yen* 4,423 for higher female schools, *yen* 8,475 for technical schools, *yen* 6,816 for miscellaneous schools, *yen* 6,899 for kindergartens, and *yen* 91,402 for other educational purposes, the total being *yen* 11,196,295. The amount of town and village income for schools and other educational purposes includes *yen* 3,943,836 for elementary schools, *yen* 14,723 for apprentice schools, *yen* 14,396 for supplementary schools for technical instruction, *yen* 67,283 for ordinary middle schools, *yen* 3,218 for higher female schools, *yen* 4,056 for technical schools, *yen* 3,441 for miscellaneous schools, *yen* 3,004 for kindergartens, and *yen* 2,813 for other educational purposes, the total being 4,056,770. The above income shows, when compared with public school expenditure, a deficiency of *yen* 7,139,525, which was defrayed by town and village taxes and other revenues. Compared with the previous financial year, the above figures show an increase of *yen* 1,655,048 in public school expenditure, of *yen* 515,324 in income, and of *yen* 1,139,724 in the amount of deficiency. If a distinction be made as to the items of public school expenditure, it will be seen that *yen* 6,591,361 were paid as salaries for school directors, teachers and kindergarten teachers, and *yen* 4,604,934 appropriated to other items of expenditure. The same distinction made in regard to the income for schools and other educational purposes shows that *yen* 2,468,946 were derived from tuition fees and kindergarten fees, and *yen* 1,587,824 from other sources.

The total value of public school property of towns and villages at the end of the present financial year was *yen* 18,845,827. The amount

of school stock property includes *yen* 4,126,768 in money, and other property valued at *yen* 3,637,435 for elementary schools, *yen* 1,055 in money, and other property valued at *yen* 6,475 for supplementary schools for technical instruction, *yen* 200 in money, and other property valued at *yen* 12,431 for ordinary middle schools, *yen* 4,080 in value of property for technical schools, *yen* 10,954 in money, and other property valued at *yen* 1,574 for miscellaneous schools, and *yen* 163 in value of property for kindergartens, the total being *yen* 4,138,977 in money, and *yen* 3,662,158 as value of other property. Compared with the previous financial year, the total amount of school property increased by *yen* 2,818,979, while that of school stock property increased by *yen* 196,451 in money, and *yen* 759,831 as value of other property.

The aggregate amount of public school expenditure of *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns, and villages for the present financial year was *yen* 15,526,101, showing an increase over the previous financial year of *yen* 2,852,281. The increase above mentioned is partly due to the very great rise in the price of commodities, but chiefly to expenses incurred for the enlargement of school buildings, the better equipment of schools, the additional grant of salaries, etc., all of which necessarily follow the general progress of education. Of the above amount, *yen* 8,249,658 were paid as salaries to school directors, teachers, kindergarten teachers, etc., and *yen* 7,276,443 for other items of expenditure, the greatest portion of the amount being expended in salaries. Compared with the previous financial year, the amount of salaries for school directors, teachers, etc., increased by *yen* 765,161, and other expenditure by *yen* 2,087,120. Of the amount of income for schools and other educational purposes, *yen* 3,425,544 were derived from tuition-fees, kindergarten fees, and visitors-fees for libraries, and *yen* 2,063,238 from other sources, the greatest portion of the amount coming from tuition-fees. From this it will be seen that the amount of tuition-fees, etc., increased by *yen* 340,678, and that of other income by *yen* 501,197, as compared with the previous financial year. The above amount shows, if compared with the amount of public school expenditure, a deficiency of *yen* 10,037,319 which was defrayed by revenue of *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns, and villages, showing an increase over the previous financial year of *yen* 2,010,406.

The aggregate value of public school property belonging to *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns, and villages at the end of the present financial year was *yen* 29,389,434, showing an increase over the previous financial year of *yen* 4,590,767. The amount of the school stock

property includes *yen* 4,711,756, (together with the amount of the accumulated funds) in money, and *yen* 4,502,252 as value of other property, showing an increase over the previous financial year of *yen* 94,498 in money, and *yen* 382,401 as value of other property. This increase is due to the same reason as explained above.

The following tables show the detailed items of public school expenditure and of school property, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to Public School Expenditure.

	1896—97	1895—96	1894—95	1893—94	1892
Salaries for school directors	Yen 106,772	Yen 86,857	Yen 68,083	Yen 57,416	Yen 55,688
" instructors, assistant-instructors, etc.					
" kindergarten teachers	5,814,263	5,305,601	5,020,713	4,577,622	4,044,263
" assistant-teachers	24,313	21,844			
" teachers temporarily employed	1,461,929	1,358,661			
" assistant-teachers (kindergartens)	837,949	707,130	1,633,933	1,605,559	1,610,495
" expenses	4,432	4,404			
Pupils' expenses	388,023	345,956	299,961	285,782	286,331
Rent for grounds and houses	166,630	148,252	134,012	133,239	131,416
Expenses for books and apparatus	452,961	369,245	519,157	491,922	436,052
" furniture	413,079	303,013			
" building	2,810,653	1,485,382	1,184,739	1,226,921	873,732
" repairs	580,466	459,221	417,123	399,984	347,569
Salaries for dormitory superintendents	8,629	6,295			
" clerks	56,466	48,811			
" Yatoi, ushers, servants, etc.	524,796	464,630			
Travelling expenses	174,868	140,035	2,099,141	1,904,705	1,808,591

Wages for day labour, etc.	201,475	149,010			
Expenses for articles of consumption	834,006	686,124			
Other expenses.....	664,391	585,449			
Total	15,526,101	12,673,920	11,376,862	10,683,150	9,604,137
Tuition-fees	3,396,167	3,063,350			
Kindergarten fees	29,359	26,493	2,769,680	2,577,573	2,389,980
Visitors' fees.....	18	23			
Voluntary contributions	765,422	540,782	546,380	543,135	501,819
Amount derived from school stock property	428,630	427,981	473,005	482,547	480,435
Miscellaneous	815,379	566,564	499,926	472,512	298,332
Aids out of the National Treasury	53,807	26,714	4,419	...	...
Total	5,498,782	4,646,907	4,293,410	4,075,767	3,670,575

NOTE :—For the years before 1894, the salaries of instructors in special and technical schools, and in miscellaneous schools, are added to those of instructors, assistant-instructors and teachers.

The figures enumerated in the column of the income derived from school stock property before the year 1894 show the amount of interest derived from accumulated funds.

Before the year 1892, the amount of expenditure was computed in accordance with the calendar year.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DWELLING-HOUSES, POPULATION AND SCHOOL-POPULATION.—*Continued.*

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	No. of Dwelling-houses.	Population.	School-population.								
			Under Obligation to attend School.			Not yet under Obligation to attend School.		Total Number of Children of School Age.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hokkaido	149,140	698,144	66,853	52,454	119,307	15,436	13,961	29,397	82,289	66,415	148,704
Fukuyagi	120,071	821,257	98,572	63,514	162,086	5,997	6,167	12,164	104,569	69,681	174,250
Fukushima	157,670	1,041,294	97,210	87,072	184,282	7,317	6,999	14,316	104,527	94,071	198,598
Iwate	109,183	694,867	66,524	53,596	120,120	5,454	4,529	9,983	71,978	58,125	130,103
Aomori	91,842	589,557	57,848	50,856	108,704	4,432	4,389	8,821	62,280	55,243	117,523
Yamagata	118,773	800,831	73,810	64,828	138,638	4,443	4,456	8,899	78,253	69,284	147,537
Akita	124,274	748,358	68,242	58,749	126,991	5,948	5,587	11,535	74,190	64,336	138,526
Total	870,952	5,394,308	523,059	431,069	954,128	49,027	46,086	95,112	578,086	477,155	1,055,241
Kyoto	190,151	957,775	70,377	67,029	137,406	6,055	5,751	11,806	76,432	72,780	149,212
Osaka	276,350	1,456,176	101,721	94,077	195,798	7,967	7,786	15,753	109,688	101,813	211,501
Hyogo	324,848	1,631,241	139,957	129,109	269,066	8,377	8,004	16,381	148,334	137,113	285,447
Nara	89,558	521,918	44,571	41,428	85,999	4,603	4,205	8,808	49,174	45,633	94,807
Miyagi	176,877	963,668	82,452	75,780	158,232	5,682	5,737	11,399	88,114	81,517	169,631
Aichi	330,872	1,577,320	140,377	129,063	269,440	9,364	9,507	18,871	149,741	138,570	288,311
Shiga	131,364	639,723	60,755	56,214	116,969	4,568	4,591	9,159	65,333	60,805	126,138
Gifu	181,328	960,502	89,550	80,817	170,367	6,244	6,108	12,352	95,794	86,925	182,719
Fukui	116,356	619,273	55,496	50,054	105,550	4,192	4,053	8,245	59,688	54,107	113,795
Ishikawa	143,864	755,734	73,723	59,560	133,283	5,000	4,798	9,798	68,723	64,298	133,021
Toyama	147,196	762,892	74,449	66,445	140,904	6,167	6,153	12,320	80,616	72,608	153,224
Wakayama	119,729	651,021	61,166	50,570	111,736	3,524	3,298	6,822	64,690	53,868	118,558
Total	2,228,493	11,547,243	984,594	900,156	1,884,750	71,723	69,881	141,604	1,056,317	970,037	2,026,354

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING THE PRESCRIBED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

Hokkaido, F ^u and K ^u .	Attending Ordinary Elementary Schools at the End of the Year.			No. of those who have completed the Ordinary Elementary Course : —						Total Number of Children of School Age receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.						
	Male. Female. Total.			During the Year.			During the Years before the Present.			Total.						
				Male. Female. Total.			Male. Female. Total.			Male. Female. Total.						
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	66,421	52,830	119,251	9,409	6,425	15,834	22,366	16,836	39,202	31,775	23,261	55,036	98,196	76,091	174,287
	Kanagawa	36,881	29,312	66,193	5,652	3,373	9,025	13,741	7,301	21,042	19,393	10,674	30,067	56,274	39,986	96,260
	Niigata	81,734	30,395	112,129	12,504	2,728	15,232	25,979	6,276	32,255	38,483	9,004	47,487	120,217	39,399	159,616
	Saitama	54,634	27,485	82,119	8,280	2,826	11,106	13,272	5,418	18,690	21,552	8,244	29,796	76,186	35,739	111,915
	Chiba	55,626	33,028	88,654	8,708	3,819	12,527	22,056	8,998	31,054	30,764	12,817	43,581	86,390	45,845	132,235
	Ibaraki	55,716	28,174	83,890	8,651	3,236	11,887	19,474	7,390	26,864	28,125	10,626	38,751	83,641	38,800	122,641
	Gumma	36,365	25,672	62,037	6,327	3,126	9,453	14,029	6,328	20,357	20,356	9,454	29,810	56,721	35,126	91,847
	Tochigi	42,196	24,004	66,200	6,258	2,950	8,508	15,982	6,596	22,578	22,240	8,846	31,086	64,436	39,987	104,423
	Shizuoka	56,531	37,894	94,425	9,731	4,396	14,127	25,603	12,493	38,096	35,334	16,889	52,223	91,865	54,783	146,648
	Yamanashi	24,703	12,666	37,369	4,189	1,288	5,477	11,070	3,445	14,515	15,259	4,733	19,992	39,362	17,399	57,361
	Nagano	55,556	35,625	91,181	10,271	3,901	14,172	26,101	9,594	35,695	36,372	13,495	49,867	91,928	49,120	141,048
	Total	566,363	337,085	903,448	89,980	37,368	127,348	209,673	90,675	300,348	299,653	128,043	427,696	866,016	465,128	1,331,144
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido.....	26,548	13,244	40,492	4,633	1,363	5,996	11,001	4,368	15,369	15,634	5,731	21,365	42,182	19,675	61,850
	Miyagi	53,437	23,282	76,719	7,918	2,568	10,506	20,306	6,024	26,330	28,224	8,612	36,836	81,721	37,894	119,615
	Fukushima	54,827	26,005	80,832	8,690	2,225	10,915	17,599	5,364	22,963	26,289	7,589	33,878	81,116	39,594	120,710
	Iwate	37,386	16,177	53,563	5,337	1,229	6,566	11,988	2,883	14,871	17,325	4,112	21,437	54,711	20,289	75,000
	Aomori	31,869	9,928	41,797	3,906	775	4,681	7,806	1,398	9,204	11,712	2,173	13,885	43,581	12,101	55,682
	Yamagata.....	43,486	19,887	63,373	6,273	1,536	7,809	12,882	4,219	17,101	19,155	5,755	24,910	62,641	25,642	88,283
	Akita	38,413	12,983	51,396	5,774	1,401	6,875	11,587	2,309	13,896	17,361	3,410	20,771	55,774	16,398	72,167
Total	286,026	128,206	414,232	42,531	10,817	53,348	93,169	26,565	119,734	135,700	37,382	173,082	421,726	165,588	587,314	

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	36,859	30,264	67,123	6,382	3,716	10,098	13,808	7,717	21,535	20,100	11,433	31,623	57,049	41,697	98,746
	Osaka	56,292	45,041	101,333	7,702	4,693	12,401	15,638	8,307	23,945	23,340	13,006	36,346	79,632	58,047	137,679
	Hyogo	70,619	51,728	122,377	10,725	5,206	15,931	21,438	10,014	31,432	32,163	13,220	47,383	102,812	66,948	169,760
	Nara	25,583	23,318	48,901	4,318	2,702	7,020	8,674	4,427	13,101	12,992	7,129	20,121	38,575	30,447	69,022
	Miy	45,148	35,139	80,287	8,277	4,047	12,324	17,273	7,929	25,302	25,550	11,976	37,526	70,698	47,115	117,813
	Aichi	73,200	42,778	115,978	12,439	4,733	17,172	28,374	11,215	39,589	40,813	15,948	56,761	114,013	58,726	172,739
	Shiga	32,791	25,787	58,578	5,549	2,681	8,230	12,978	5,676	18,654	18,527	8,357	26,884	51,318	34,144	85,462
	Gifu	44,150	28,796	72,946	7,189	2,987	10,176	17,490	7,472	24,932	24,679	10,459	35,138	68,829	39,255	108,084
	Fukui	28,444	17,230	45,674	4,972	1,399	6,371	12,612	3,711	16,323	17,584	5,110	22,694	46,028	22,340	68,368
	Ishikawa	37,439	27,108	64,547	5,563	1,811	7,374	11,912	4,643	16,555	17,475	6,434	23,929	54,914	33,562	88,476
	Toyama	43,846	32,925	76,771	6,108	2,080	8,188	11,219	3,997	15,216	17,327	6,077	23,404	61,173	39,002	100,175
	Wakayama	30,966	16,467	47,433	4,345	1,556	5,901	10,280	3,520	13,800	14,625	5,076	19,701	45,591	21,543	67,134
	Total	525,367	376,581	901,948	83,569	37,617	121,186	181,696	78,028	260,324	265,265	116,245	381,510	790,632	492,826	1,283,458
4th Circuit.	Tottori	17,680	8,552	26,232	2,945	875	3,820	7,358	2,219	9,577	10,303	3,094	13,397	27,983	11,646	39,629
	Shimane	32,455	26,540	58,995	4,794	1,772	6,566	9,561	2,712	12,272	14,355	4,484	18,839	46,810	31,024	77,834
	Okayama	46,116	32,901	79,017	8,332	4,219	12,551	16,728	8,804	25,532	25,060	13,023	38,083	71,176	45,924	117,100
	Hiroshima	69,438	46,039	115,477	10,159	4,468	14,627	27,452	11,769	39,221	37,611	16,237	53,848	107,049	62,276	169,325
	Yamaguchi	37,890	27,460	65,350	6,859	3,191	10,050	20,033	9,562	29,595	26,892	12,753	39,645	64,782	40,213	104,995
	Tokushima	31,238	14,910	46,148	4,636	1,987	6,013	11,422	3,482	14,904	16,048	4,869	20,917	47,376	19,779	67,055
	Kagawa	31,273	19,845	51,118	4,792	2,382	7,174	9,903	4,265	14,168	14,695	6,647	21,342	45,968	26,492	72,460
	Ehime	37,797	20,979	58,776	5,251	2,152	7,433	12,885	6,245	19,130	18,166	8,397	26,563	55,963	29,376	85,339
	Kochi	25,081	15,847	40,928	3,678	1,706	5,384	8,788	3,807	12,595	12,466	5,513	17,979	37,547	21,360	58,907
	Total	328,958	213,073	542,031	51,416	22,152	72,618	134,130	52,865	176,995	175,596	75,017	250,613	504,554	288,090	297,644
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	34,700	17,677	52,377	4,603	1,365	5,968	13,867	4,394	18,261	18,470	5,759	24,229	53,170	23,436	76,606
	Fukuoka	55,623	36,745	92,368	10,409	3,794	14,203	22,595	8,031	30,626	33,004	11,825	44,829	88,627	48,570	137,197
	Oita	36,840	18,445	55,285	5,074	1,479	6,553	10,401	3,088	13,489	15,475	4,567	20,042	52,315	23,012	75,327
	Saga	31,314	15,616	46,930	4,603	1,651	6,254	9,251	3,468	12,719	13,854	5,119	18,973	45,168	20,735	65,903
	Kumamoto	52,966	26,643	79,609	7,219	2,516	9,735	19,902	6,385	26,287	27,121	8,901	36,022	80,087	35,544	115,631
	Miyazaki	21,117	10,548	31,665	2,697	631	3,328	2,811	589	3,400	5,508	1,220	6,728	26,625	11,768	38,393
	Kagoshima	50,288	20,277	70,565	6,632	1,313	7,945	9,796	1,769	11,565	16,428	3,082	19,510	66,716	23,359	90,075
	Okinawa	15,237	5,526	20,763	889	81	920	398	69	467	1,237	150	1,387	16,474	5,676	22,150
	Total	298,085	151,477	449,562	42,076	12,830	54,906	89,021	27,793	116,814	131,097	40,623	171,720	429,182	192,100	621,282
	Grand Total	2,004,799	1,206,422	3,211,221	309,622	120,784	430,406	697,689	276,526	974,215	1,007,311	397,310	1,404,621	2,012,110	1,003,732	4,615,842

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	36,859	30,264	67,123	6,382	3,716	10,098	13,808	7,717	21,525	30,190	11,433	31,623	57,049	41,697	98,746
	Osaka	56,292	45,041	101,333	7,702	4,699	12,401	15,698	8,307	23,945	23,340	13,006	36,346	79,632	58,047	137,679
	Hyogo	70,619	51,728	122,377	10,725	5,206	15,931	21,438	10,014	31,452	32,163	15,220	47,383	103,812	66,948	169,760
	Nara	25,583	23,318	48,901	4,318	2,702	7,020	8,674	4,427	13,101	12,992	7,129	20,121	38,575	30,447	69,022
	Miye	45,148	35,139	80,287	8,271	4,047	12,324	17,273	7,929	25,202	25,550	11,976	37,526	70,698	47,115	117,813
	Aichi	73,200	42,778	115,978	12,439	4,733	17,172	28,374	11,215	39,589	40,813	15,948	56,761	114,013	58,726	172,739
	Shiga	32,791	25,787	58,578	5,549	2,681	8,230	12,978	5,672	18,654	18,527	8,357	26,884	51,318	34,144	85,462
	Gifu	44,150	28,796	72,946	7,189	2,987	10,176	17,490	7,472	24,962	21,679	10,459	35,138	68,829	39,255	108,084
	Fukui	28,444	17,230	45,674	4,972	1,399	6,371	12,611	3,711	16,323	17,584	5,110	22,694	46,028	22,340	68,368
	Ishikawa	37,439	27,108	64,547	5,563	1,811	7,374	11,912	4,643	16,555	17,475	6,454	23,929	53,914	33,562	88,476
	Toiyama	43,846	32,925	76,771	6,108	2,080	8,188	11,219	3,997	15,216	17,327	6,077	23,404	61,173	39,002	100,175
	Wakayama	30,966	16,467	47,433	4,345	1,556	5,901	10,280	3,520	13,800	14,625	5,076	19,701	45,591	21,543	67,134
	Total	525,367	376,581	901,948	83,569	37,617	121,186	181,696	78,628	260,324	265,265	116,245	331,510	790,632	492,826	1,283,458
4th Circuit.	Tottori	17,680	8,552	26,232	2,945	875	3,820	7,358	2,219	9,577	10,303	3,094	13,397	27,983	11,646	39,629
	Shimane	32,455	26,540	58,995	4,794	1,772	6,566	9,561	2,712	12,272	14,355	4,484	18,839	46,810	31,034	77,834
	Okayama	46,116	32,901	79,017	8,332	4,219	12,551	16,728	8,804	25,532	25,060	13,023	38,083	71,176	45,934	117,100
	Hiroshima	69,438	46,039	115,477	10,159	4,468	14,627	27,452	11,769	39,221	37,611	16,237	53,848	107,049	62,276	169,325
	Yamaguchi	37,890	27,460	65,350	6,859	3,191	10,050	20,033	9,562	29,595	26,892	12,753	39,645	64,782	40,213	104,995
	Tokushima	31,228	14,910	46,138	4,636	1,387	6,013	11,422	3,482	14,904	16,048	4,869	20,917	47,376	19,779	67,055
	Kagawa	31,273	19,845	51,118	4,792	2,382	7,174	9,903	4,265	14,168	14,695	6,647	21,342	45,968	26,492	72,460
	Ehime	37,797	20,979	58,776	5,281	2,152	7,433	12,883	6,245	19,130	18,168	8,397	26,563	55,963	29,376	85,339
	Kochi	25,081	15,847	40,928	3,678	1,706	5,384	8,788	3,807	12,595	12,466	5,513	17,979	37,547	21,360	58,907
	Total	328,958	213,073	542,031	51,416	22,152	72,618	134,130	52,865	176,995	175,596	75,017	250,613	504,554	288,090	297,644
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	34,700	17,677	52,377	4,603	1,365	5,968	13,867	4,394	18,261	18,470	5,759	24,229	53,170	23,436	76,606
	Fukuoka	55,623	36,745	92,368	10,409	3,794	14,203	22,595	8,031	30,626	33,004	11,825	44,829	88,627	48,570	137,197
	Oita	36,840	18,445	55,285	5,074	1,479	6,553	10,401	3,088	13,489	15,475	4,567	20,042	52,315	23,012	75,327
	Saga	31,314	15,616	46,930	4,603	1,651	6,254	9,251	3,468	12,719	13,854	5,119	18,973	45,168	20,735	65,903
	Kumamoto	52,966	26,643	79,609	7,219	2,516	9,735	19,902	6,385	26,287	27,121	8,901	36,022	80,087	35,544	115,631
	Miyazaki	21,117	10,548	31,665	2,697	631	3,328	2,811	589	3,400	5,508	1,230	6,728	11,768	11,768	38,393
	Kagoshima	50,288	20,277	70,565	6,632	1,313	7,945	9,796	1,769	11,565	16,428	3,082	19,510	66,716	23,359	90,075
	Okinawa	15,237	5,526	20,763	889	81	920	398	69	467	1,237	150	1,387	16,474	5,676	22,150
	Total	298,085	151,477	449,562	42,076	12,830	54,906	89,021	27,793	116,814	131,097	40,623	171,720	429,182	192,100	621,282
Grand Total		2,004,799	1,206,422	3,211,221	309,622	120,784	430,406	697,689	276,526	974,215	1,007,311	397,310	1,404,221	2,012,110	1,303,732	4,615,842

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING INSTRUCTION PER CENT.
OF SCHOOL-POPULATION DURING THE YEARS 1895—96.

(Corrected up to the 31st December of Each Year.)

Hokkaido, <i>Fu and Ken</i>	Pupils of Both Sexes receiving Instruction per cent. of School-population.		Male Pupils receiving Instruction per cent. of School-population.		Female Pupils receiving Instruction per cent. of School-population.	
	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895
1st Circuit.	Tokyo.....	59.63	57.17	63.83	61.64	54.97
	Kanagawa.....	71.41	68.46	80.36	79.08	61.74
	Niigata.....	51.80	50.48	74.33	73.48	26.91
	Saitama.....	55.72	54.44	73.52	72.30	36.75
	Chiba.....	67.48	62.30	81.35	78.02	51.06
	Ibaraki.....	63.64	60.75	80.53	78.54	44.21
	Gumma.....	70.08	67.85	83.30	82.62	43.80
	Tochigi.....	64.78	62.60	79.50	78.23	55.78
	Shizuoka.....	77.60	70.60	86.74	84.08	47.46
	Yamanashi.....	64.02	61.24	85.26	84.56	67.75
	Nagano.....	70.81	68.09	88.14	86.59	40.73
	Average.....	63.49	61.04	78.24	76.65	51.75
						46.99
						43.74
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido.....	51.85	50.72	63.10	63.64	37.51
	Miyagi.....	73.80	73.52	82.90	82.13	59.66
	Fukushima.....	62.25	59.96	83.44	81.28	58.53
	Iwate.....	62.45	61.16	82.24	82.64	38.58
	Aomori.....	51.22	47.80	75.34	72.61	37.86
	Yamagata.....	63.68	61.44	84.87	84.17	23.79
	Akita.....	56.83	53.62	81.73	81.73	39.55
	Average.....	61.17	59.21	79.71	78.74	27.90
						38.41
						35.17
						59.53
						35.69
						35.31
						20.04
						35.95
						25.01
						35.48

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	71.86	68.72	81.06	78.61	62.21	58.31
	Osaka	70.32	67.88	78.29	75.28	61.70	59.53
	Hiyogo	63.09	59.27	73.46	70.47	51.85	47.14
	Nara	80.26	71.88	86.55	79.73	73.49	68.41
	Miye	74.46	71.25	85.74	83.10	62.17	58.37
	Aichi	64.11	60.01	81.22	78.31	45.50	40.46
	Shiga	73.06	70.49	76.86	82.00	60.74	57.69
	Gifu	63.44	62.17	84.47	76.57	48.58	46.38
	Fuku	64.77	60.92	82.94	79.32	44.63	40.23
	Ishikawa	71.77	69.14	86.18	82.79	56.35	54.62
	Toyama	71.09	68.56	82.17	80.14	58.69	55.56
	Wakayama	60.08	55.05	74.54	70.15	42.60	37.54
	Average	68.10	64.73	80.30	77.48	54.75	50.77
4th Circuit.	Tottori	59.88	58.31	79.07	76.55	37.83	36.75
	Shimane	76.56	70.16	78.38	83.22	64.51	55.57
	Okayama	73.44	69.08	81.52	78.64	61.78	57.96
	Hiroshima	66.42	63.68	77.74	75.06	53.12	49.92
	Yamaguchi	73.06	68.48	85.78	82.75	58.98	52.84
	Tokushima	56.63	54.09	74.60	72.00	35.94	32.60
	Kagawa	61.19	57.96	74.45	71.98	46.75	42.97
	Ehime	58.70	56.59	75.40	71.94	41.28	40.29
	Kochi	63.46	60.15	76.49	72.84	48.84	45.57
	Average	65.88	62.62	79.09	76.09	50.97	47.24
	Nagasaki	59.08	55.18	76.77	72.70	38.80	34.92
	Fukuoka	66.62	60.46	82.09	77.92	49.58	41.16
	Oita	59.44	54.23	78.98	74.46	38.04	32.47
	Saga	62.89	59.78	80.58	77.93	42.54	38.91
5th Circuit.	Kumamoto	65.71	62.68	82.21	79.63	45.25	41.87
	Miyazaki	60.48	58.68	80.09	78.67	38.92	36.51
	Kagoshima	54.74	52.49	76.29	73.08	30.30	28.24
	Okinawa	31.15	24.16	45.05	38.26	16.44	9.53
	Average	59.61	55.57	77.44	73.90	39.36	34.71
General Average		64.22	61.24	79.00	76.65	47.54	43.87

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS PROVIDED WITH SUPPLEMENTARY
COURSES AND SPECIAL COURSES.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

Hokkaido, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>	Supplementary Courses.					Special. Courses.		
	Ordinary Elementary Schools.			Higher Elementary Schools.				
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public	Private.	Total.		
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	178	103	281	2	...	2	...
	Kanagawa	71	1	72	...	...	...	...
	Niigata	122	...	122	2	...	2	...
	Saitama	222	...	222	6	...	6	...
	Chiba	160	...	160	1	...	1	...
	Ibaraki	50	1	51	3	...	3	...
	Gumma	8	...	8	2	...	2	...
	Tochigi	115	1	116	3	...	3	...
	Shizuoka	153	...	153	12	...	12	...
	Yamanashi	44	...	44	1	...	1	...
	Nagoya	264	...	264	16	...	16	...
	Total	1,387	106	1,493	48	...	48	...
	2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	181	3	184	6	...	6
Miyagi		210	...	210	...	...	...	...
Fukushima		363	...	363	2	...	2	...
Iwate		30	...	30	...	...	...	...
Aomori		277	...	277	3	...	3	...
Yamagata		222	...	222	10	...	10	...
Akita		267	...	267	2	...	2	...
Total		1,550	3	1,553	23	...	23	...

1st Circuit.

2nd Circuit.

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	104	...	104	1	...	1	...
	Osaka	72	...	72	14	...	14	...
	Hyogo	44	...	44	17	1	18	...
	Nara	6	...	6	3	...	3	...
	Miye	191	...	191	...	...	...	...
	Aiohi	164	...	164	2	...	2	...
	Shiga	123	...	123	7	...	7	2
	Gifu	89	...	89	...	...	...	...
	Fukui	104	...	104	2	...	2	...
	Ishikawa	96	...	96	1	...	1	...
	Toiyama	53	...	53	2	...	2	...
	Wakayama	6	...	6	3	...	3	...
	Total	1,052	...	1,052	52	1	53	2
4th Circuit.	Tottori	56	...	56	1	...	1	...
	Shimane	43	...	43	1	...	1	2
	Okayama	9	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Hiroshima	196	...	196	...	...	...	...
	Yamaguchi	112	...	112	...	...	...	...
	Tokushima	24	...	24	3	...	3	...
	Kagawa	23	...	23	...	...	...	...
	Ehime	84	...	84	2	...	2	...
	Kochi	90	1	91	...	...	...	...
	Total	637	1	638	7	...	7	2
	Nagasaki	110	...	110	4	...	4	...
	Fukuoka	81	...	81	10	...	10	...
	Oita	15	...	15	5	...	5	...
	Saga	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
5th Circuit.	Kumamoto	85	...	85	4	...	4	...
	Miyazaki	22	...	22	...	...	...	...
	Kagoshima	73	...	73	15	...	15	...
	Okinawa	387	...	387	38	...	38	...
	Total	5,013	...	5,123	168	...	169	...
	Grand Total	5,013	110	5,123	168	1	169	4

NOTE: Number of higher elementary courses, considered as separate schools in case of joint establishments.
 The elementary schools attached to ordinary normal schools are excluded from this table. In the Kea of Niigata, Miye, Ishikawa and Yamaguchi owing to the fact that there were some schools having no pupils at the end of the year, the number of public elementary schools in which supplementary courses were established is greater than the number of grades therein contained.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF ORDINARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF GRADES.

(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896).

		Ordinary Elementary Schools.														No. of Grades in one School having the Greatest Number of Grades.							
		One graded Schools.		Schools having 2 Grades.		Schools having 3 Grades.		Schools having 4 Grades.		Schools of 5 to 9 Grades.		Schools of 10 to 19 Grades.		Schools of 20 to 29 Grades.				Schools of 30 to 39 Grades.		Schools having 40 Grades and more.		Total.		Public.	Private.
Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	1st Circuit.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.
		141	119	95	84	25	10	12	50	2	2	15	9	15	2	2	279	264	7	9
Tokyo	...	1	6	21	57	19	3	30	20	36	1	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	95	6	4
Kanagawa	...	98	18	87	12	36	3	9	1	1	10	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	31	13	4
Niigata	...	569	1	1	9	19	3	24	1	35	7	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	7	13	4
Saitama	...	2	2	277	2	97	1	23	1	26	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	999	6	13	4
Chiba	...	90	2	145	...	121	...	44	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	2	22	1
Ibaraki	...	357	2	151	...	50	...	19	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589	2	9	1
Gumma	...	232	4	69	1	27	...	13	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	5	16	2
Tochigi	...	108	...	32	...	26	...	15	...	16	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	1	26	4
Shizuoka	...	116	5	8	...	62	...	38	1	24	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	1	20	1
	...	186	2	11	4	47	...	18	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	9	20	2
	...	1	1	140	...	26	...	53	...	26	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	2	48	1
	...	1	1	10	...	17	...	24	...	11	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	2	1	1

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF ORDINARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO
THE NUMBER OF GRADES.—Continued.
(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896).

Ordinary Elementary Schools.																							
One graded Schools.		Schools having 2 Grades.		Schools having 3 Grades.		Schools having 4 Grades.		Schools of 5 to 9 Grades.		Schools of 10 to 19 Grades.	Schools of 20 to 29 Grades.	Schools of 30 to 39 Grades.	Schools having 40 Grades and more.	Total.		No. of Grades in one School having the Greatest Number of Grades.	Private.						
Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Public.	Public.	Public.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.						
247	...	86	...	26	...	13	...	7	...	9	...	...	...	379	...	9	...			
209	3	146	1	73	...	21	...	19	...	7	...	...	...	475	4	18	2			
...	1	6	...	22	...	16	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	57	1	...	...				
144	...	139	...	56	...	10	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	368	...	11	...			
262	1	75	...	33	...	6	...	11	...	4	...	...	...	32	...	16	1			
10	1	20	...	7	...	18	...	17	406	1	1	1						
2,298	8	1,466	3	857	...	482	...	366	...	66	...	6	...	37	...	1	...						
17	1	88	...	134	...	126	...	107	...	24	...	1	...	5,542	12	27	4						
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4th Circuit.	Yamaguchi	80	77	58	19	22	4	260	15	...
	13	1	13	24	35	41	5	119
	64	174	64	40	11	15	4	308	12	...
	12	...	12	12	8	4	...	...	...	...	36	...	...
	39	48	39	41	52	51	8	2	...	...	241	21	...
	76	357	76	61	31	16	...	...	...	...	546	3	...
	5	2	5	6	11	3	5	...	...	...	27	15	1
	97	207	97	35	24	15	...	...	...	...	379	1	...
	3	1	3	5	6	3	1	...	...	...	18	10	1
	974	1,682	974	550	281	198	35	6	...	...	3,726	19	7
5th Circuit.	Total	5	58	71	2	63	3	...	...	...	285	5	...
	Nagasaki	172	94	42	20	18	1	1	...	...	348	2	1
	1	1	5	11	9	10	1	...	...	...	37	23	1
	Fukuoka	118	125	146	127	48	10	...	...	...	574	1	16
	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Oita	95	122	75	52	...	2	...	...	...	372	14	...
	...	...	...	...	...	54	5	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Saga	58	29	29	27	10	1	...	...	...	202	15	...
	...	...	...	...	...	32	3	...	...	...	601	10	...
	Kumamoto	248	188	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
6th Circuit.	Miyazaki	141	78	31	27	19	1	...	...	...	297	1	13
	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
	Kagoshima	234	132	88	6	37	7	1	...	...	544	1	23
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
	Okinawa.....	13	7	11	5	19	3	1	...	...	73	12	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Total	1,079	775	510	360	253	32	2	...	...	3,011	3	23
	1	1	5	20	30	31	4	1	...	...	92	2	1
	Grand Total	8,396	5,282	2,963	1,595	1,140	6	179	18	1	19,575	390	48
	...	50	11	69	18	23	11	107	8	2	3,218	132	9

× No. of grades separately mentioned in respect of joint ordinary and higher courses.

Statistics of branch departments are included in those of main departments.

Supplementary courses and the elementary schools attached to ordinary normal schools are excluded from this table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO
THE NUMBER OF GRADES.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

	Higher Elementary Schools.													
	One Graded Schools.		Schools having 2 Grades.		Schools having 3 Grades.		Schools having 4 Grades.		Schools of 5 to 9 Grades.		Schools of 10 to 19 Grades.		Schools of 20 to 29 Grades.	
	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.
Hokkaido,														
Fu and Ken.														
Tokyo	43	78	1	7	9	2	1	13	1	38	...	...	...	9
Kanagawa	6	7	5	1	12	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	11	2
Niigata	15	...	11	...	14	...	10	...	12	...	...	...	98	...
Saitama	20	...	6	...	5	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	67	...
Chiba	33	1	7	...	15	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	44	14
Ibaraki	20	1	14	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	48	11
Gumma	13	...	27	...	5	...	5	...	13	...	...	...	50	8
Tochigi	22	...	31	...	9	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	52	16
Shizuoka	1	1	46	...	23	1	4	...	6	...	...	...	75	16
Yamanashi	30	...	26	...	6	...	4	...	11	...	...	...	100	12
	4	...	14	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	67	17
	16	...	23	...	9	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	52	7
Total.														
No. of Grades in one School having the Greatest Number of Grades.														
Public.														
Private.														

1st Circuit.

Nagano	32	7	12	7	13	5	44	14	...
	74	31	11	7	11	3	95	14	...
Total	400	95	79	47	76	25	396	17	2
	...	302	101	42	71	6	922	103	...
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Hokkaido	28	14	3	5	1	...	1	5	...
	...	11	2	...	5	...	x	16	...
Miyagi	2	1	1	1	1	...	52	7	...
	...	14	23	12	16	...	4
Fukushima	8	2	4	2	2	...	68	16	...
	...	20	9	4	14	...	11	...	...
Iwate	5	2	3	4	1	...	61	16	...
	10	1	7	1	1	...	17	1	...
Aomori	1	2	3	1	3	...	24	21	...
	20	4	3	1	3	...	9	2	...
Yamagata	44	28	10	6	8	...	29	2	...
	...	19	9	2	5	...	3
Akita	13	1	9	2	5	...	98	13	...
	...	19	8	8	8	...	2
Total	7	17	64	35	49	...	37	21	...
	125	101	2	380	19	...
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Kyoto	14	12	14	6	9	...	57	29	...
	...	8	6	6	7
Osaka	8	6	2	3	4	...	40	38	...
	15	13	9	5	14	...	30	1	...
Hyogo	30	1	5	2	5	...	53	12	3
	...	8	5	...	5	...	50	3	...
Nara	5	10	11	5	5	...	37	9	...
	9	4	...	...	4	...	18	...	...
Miye	...	...	1	1	6	...	18	26	...
	...	13	5	2	2	...	20	...	...
Aichi	12	12	8	10	14	...	59	21	...
	60	21	5	...	2	...	89	...	...
Shiga	2	1	2	1	4	...	10	8	...
	20	28	4	1	3	...	56	...	...
Gifu	2	2	4	5	1	...	10	16	...
	37	26	12	...	3	...	83	...	...
Fukui	5	9	3	1	3	...	5	17	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...

2nd Circuit.

3rd Circuit.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO
THE NUMBER OF GRADES:—*Continued.*
(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

	Higher Elementary Schools.													
	One Graded Schools.		Schools having 2 Grades.		Schools having 3 Grades.		Schools having 4 Grades.		Schools of 5 to 9 Grades.		Schools of 20 to 29 Grades.		Schools having 30 Grades and more.	
	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.
3rd Circuit.	Ishikawa	27	1	4	8	4	2	3	2	1	3	1	19	1
	Toyama	11	...	1	5	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	57	1
	Wakayama	2	...	6	4	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	9	1
	Total	56	1	20	17	5	40	3	68	21	7	4	336	38
4th Circuit.	Tottori	1	...	2	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	12	...
	Shimane	36	...	7	4	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	5	...
	Okayama	1	...	15	26	...	9	...	16	7	1	...	51	...
	Hiroshima	3	...	4	6	...	3	...	14	5	...	...	74	...
	Yamaguchi	32	...	53	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	36	...
	Tokushima	8	...	13	26	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	25	...
	Total	18	...	17	9	...	2	...	5	1	...	...	119	18

5th Circuit.	Kagawa	3	4	...	...	7	1	4	...	10	5	...	...	19	...	16	...
	Ehime	12	7	...	...	6	...	6	...	4	1	1	...	26	1	24	...
	Kochi	10	5	...	...	3	...	4	...	6	2	...	...	20	1	11	1
	Total	15	50	1	...	56	1	36	1	67	23	3	...	251	3	31	5
		118	108	1	...	45	...	7	...	7	3	...	...	1	285	...	...
	Nagasaki	24	4	...	...	5	...	4	...	6	8	...	...	22	...	17	...
	Fukuoka .....	...	11	...	...	10	...	6	...	2	13	1	...	37	...	20	...
	Oita	3	6	...	...	7	...	1	...	24	...	...	...	56	...	...	...
	Saga	3	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	13	2	1	...	36	...	20	...
	Kumamoto	3	11	...	...	5	...	2	...	11	4	...	...	1	...	15	...
5th Circuit.	Miyazaki .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	14	3	1	...	22	...	25	...
	Kagoshima	14	34	1	...	14	...	11	...	7	...	...	...	13	1	30	...
	Okinawa	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	8	...
	Total	21	49	1	...	43	...	37	...	80	25	3	...	259	2	30	...
		27	28	1	...	20	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	1	92	...	...
	Grand Total	173	275	4	...	255	3	168	1	299	99	14	...	1,289	10	38	5
		894	701	105	...	11	285	4	118	8	162	1	...	2,179	131	...	...
	
	
	

× No. of grades separately mentioned in respect of joint ordinary and higher courses.

Statistics of branch departments are included in those of main departments.

Supplementary courses and the elementary schools attached to ordinary normal schools are excluded from this table.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY
(Corrected up to the 31st

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		Elementary School										
		Regular Teachers and Assistant-teachers.										
		Ordinary Course.					Higher Course.					
		Gov. and Public.		Private.		Total.	Gov. and Public.		Private.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Dept. of Education.		9	6	...	...	15	5	2	...	...	7
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	834	180	492	125	1,631	451	149	99	45	744	
	Kanagawa	944	45	38	6	1,033	207	97	18	4	326	
	Niigata	1,793	109	2	5	1,909	271	42	...	...	313
	Saitama	1,004	3	1	...	1,008	225	4	1	...	230	
	Chiba	1,124	60	2	...	1,186	258	24	1	...	283	
	Ibaraki	995	15	5	...	1,015	256	8	...	...	264
	Gumma	894	30	3	1	928	287	34	...	...	321
	Tochigi	757	20	15	1	803	221	31	3	...	255	
	Shizuoka	1,444	38	2	...	1,484	331	34	...	...	365
	Yamanashi	470	37	...	...	507	151	13	...	...	164
Nagano	1,495	65	4	...	1,564	400	40	...	...	440	
Total		11,754	612	564	138	13,068	3,058	476	122	49	3,705	
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	523	24	31	14	592	134	21	14	5	174	
	Miyagi	1,148	93	8	4	1,253	265	57	...	...	322
	Fukushima	1,209	47	...	...	1,256	290	40	...	...	330
	Iwate	764	13	2	1	780	100	12	1	...	113	
	Aomori	546	14	2	1	563	105	5	2	...	112	
	Yamagata	937	32	8	...	977	232	42	...	...	274
	Akita	749	77	3	...	829	115	10	...	...	125
Total		5,876	300	54	20	6,250	1,241	187	17	5	1,450	
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	1,156	153	2	...	1,311	212	31	...	...	243
	Osaka	1,402	154	6	4	1,566	294	74	2	...	370	
	Hyogo	1,938	35	...	...	1,973	321	48	7	1	377
	Nara	821	3	...	...	824	119	29	...	...	148
	Miye	1,307	22	...	...	1,329	253	23	...	...	276
	Aichi	1,341	8	2	...	1,351	336	15	...	...	351
	Shiga	877	51	...	...	928	201	45	...	...	246
	Gifu	926	9	...	...	935	196	11	...	...	207
	Fukui	606	51	...	...	657	135	21	...	...	156
	Ishikawa	904	350	4	5	1,263	201	48	...	...	250
	Toyama	853	227	...	...	1,080	128	53	2	...	183
	Wakayama	652	17	...	1	670	117	26	...	...	143
Total		12,783	1,080	14	10	13,887	2,513	424	11	1	2,950	
4th Circuit.	Tottori	450	67	...	...	517	83	19	...	...	102
	Shimane	669	74	6	...	749	133	19	...	...	149
	Okayama	1,318	46	3	1	1,368	287	23	...	...	310
	Hiroshima	1,538	82	12	1	1,633	216	39	18	3	276	
	Yamaguchi	957	52	...	...	1,009	237	18	...	...	255
	Tokushima	547	42	...	...	589	143	27	...	...	170
	Kagawa	809	97	...	...	906	136	32	...	...	168
	Ehime	908	23	7	...	938	176	25	2	2	205	
	Kochi	504	86	...	...	590	114	31	...	...	145
Total		7,700	569	28	2	8,299	1,525	230	20	5	1,780	
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	854	50	2	1	907	169	24	...	...	193
	Fukuoka	1,339	37	1	...	1,377	307	46	...	...	413
	Oita	557	36	...	...	593	153	33	...	...	186
	Saga	700	55	...	...	755	175	33	...	...	208
	Kumamoto	1,061	50	...	...	1,111	165	11	...	...	176
	Miyazaki	430	11	...	3	444	78	...	1	1	80	
	Kagoshima	1,113	80	1	...	1,194	216	34	1	...	251	
	Okinawa	244	4	...	...	248	32	...	...	...	32
Total		6,298	323	4	4	6,629	1,355	181	2	1	1,539	
Grand Total		24,420	2,890	664	174	28,148	9,697	1,500	173	61	11,431	

SCHOOL TEACHERS.
(December, 1896.)

Teachers.														Total No. of those temporarily employed.	Total Number of Elementary School Teachers.
Total No. of Regular and Assistant Teachers.	Those temporarily employed.														
	Ordinary Course				Higher Course.										
	Gov. and Public.		Private.		Total.	Gov. and Public.		Private.		Total.					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.	Female.							
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	22
2,375	164	26	51	35	276	9	4	4	11	28	304	2,104	575	2,679	
1,359	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	1,207	154	1,361
2,222	495	35	...	...	530	33	10	...	...	43	573	2,594	201	2,795
1,238	633	4	2	...	639	67	14	...	...	81	720	1,933	25	1,958
1,469	65	9	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	3	77	1,450	96	1,546
1,279	507	18	1	...	526	42	59	...	...	101	623	1,806	100	1,906
1,249	223	21	...	...	244	35	37	...	...	72	316	1,442	123	1,565
1,058	330	19	7	...	356	25	24	...	...	49	405	1,358	105	1,463
1,849	210	29	...	...	239	15	26	...	...	41	280	2,002	127	2,129
671	279	7	...	...	286	19	11	...	...	30	316	919	68	987
2,004	921	232	...	...	1,153	151	77	...	...	228	1,381	2,971	414	3,385
16,773	3,827	400	61	35	4,323	396	267	4	1	11	678	5,001	19,786	1,988	21,774
766	94	126	10	3	233	...	3	1	1	...	5	238	807	197	1,004
1,575	290	90	...	...	380	8	13	...	...	21	401	1,719	257	1,976
1,586	558	55	...	...	613	21	23	...	...	44	657	2,078	165	2,243
893	182	17	...	...	199	...	5	...	...	5	204	1,049	48	1,097
675	240	19	1	4	264	11	6	1	1	19	283	908	50	958	
1,251	357	6	...	...	363	5	23	...	...	28	391	1,539	103	1,642
954	138	89	...	...	227	...	3	...	...	5	232	1,007	179	1,186
7,700	1,859	402	11	7	2,279	47	76	2	2	127	2,406	9,107	999	10,106	
1,554	151	83	...	...	234	30	22	...	...	52	286	1,551	289	1,840
1,936	101	28	...	1	130	14	25	...	...	39	169	1,819	286	2,105
2,350	2	68	...	...	70	1	49	...	...	50	120	2,269	201	2,470
972	34	5	...	...	39	12	16	...	...	28	67	986	53	1,039
1,605	...	18	...	...	18	8	21	...	...	29	47	1,568	84	1,652
1,702	915	19	...	...	934	77	71	...	...	148	1,082	2,671	113	2,784
1,174	227	42	...	...	269	7	17	...	...	24	293	1,312	155	1,467
1,142	483	40	...	...	523	23	36	...	...	59	582	1,628	96	1,724
813	147	36	...	...	183	3	8	...	...	11	194	891	116	1,007
1,513	...	37	...	...	37	...	2	...	...	2	39	1,110	442	1,552
1,263	77	38	...	...	115	4	...	...	...	4	119	1,064	318	1,382
813	71	9	...	...	80	2	19	...	...	21	101	842	72	914
16,837	2,208	423	...	1	2,632	181	286	...	...	467	3,099	17,711	2,225	19,936
619	40	44	...	...	84	8	8	...	...	16	100	581	138	719
898	339	129	1	...	469	26	17	...	...	43	512	1,174	236	1,410
1,678	162	46	...	...	209	49	40	...	...	89	298	1,820	156	1,976
1,909	219	58	...	...	277	16	27	...	...	43	320	2,019	210	2,229
1,264	340	35	...	...	375	51	70	...	...	121	496	1,585	175	1,760
759	132	4	...	...	136	17	28	...	...	45	181	839	101	946
1,074	38	17	...	...	55	2	7	...	...	9	64	985	153	1,138
1,143	295	32	...	...	327	6	24	...	...	30	357	1,394	106	1,500
735	250	26	1	...	277	12	6	1	...	19	296	882	149	1,031	
10,079	1,816	391	2	...	2,209	187	227	1	...	415	2,624	11,279	1,424	12,703	
1,100	1	61	...	...	62	3	29	...	...	32	94	1,029	165	1,194
1,790	427	20	...	...	447	92	46	...	...	138	585	2,226	149	2,375
779	545	63	...	...	608	73	...	...	...	73	681	1,328	132	1,460
963	159	35	...	...	194	17	18	...	...	35	229	1,051	141	1,192
1,287	443	95	...	...	538	38	27	...	...	65	603	1,707	183	1,890
524	255	85	...	...	340	14	14	1	...	29	369	779	114	893
1,445	455	122	...	...	577	112	22	...	...	134	711	1,898	258	2,156
280	90	14	...	...	104	3	3	...	...	6	110	369	21	390
8,168	2,375	495	...	...	2,870	352	159	1	...	512	3,383	10,387	1,163	11,550
59,579	12,085	2,111	74	43	14,312	1,162	1,015	8	13	2,199	16,512	68,284	7,807	76,091	

× Foreign instructors.

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto.....	0.76	0.50	0.78	0.88	0.88	0.93	1.00	0.93	0.94	...	0.84	1.13	1.00	1.13	1.30	...	1.30
	Osaka.....	0.57	0.58	0.57	0.74	0.88	0.88	0.83	0.87	0.84	1.00	0.94	0.99	1.00	0.98	1.13	1.00	1.30
	Hyogo.....	0.70	...	0.70	0.88	0.98	0.98	...	0.98	0.95	0.88	0.94	1.02	...	1.02	1.21	1.00	1.20
	Nani.....	0.68	...	0.68	0.79	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.86	...	0.86	1.05	...	1.05	1.26	...	1.26
	Miyu.....	0.44	...	0.44	0.78	0.80	0.80	...	0.80	0.98	...	0.98	0.83	...	0.83	1.21	...	1.21
	Aichi.....	0.42	1.00	0.42	0.76	0.65	0.65	2.00	0.65	0.86	...	0.86	1.11	2.00	1.11	1.28	...	1.28
	Shiga.....	0.61	...	0.61	1.19	0.76	0.76	...	0.76	1.21	...	1.21	1.00	...	1.00	1.40	...	1.40
	Gifu.....	0.46	...	0.46	0.84	0.66	0.66	...	0.66	0.95	...	0.95	1.04	...	1.04	1.27	...	1.27
	Fukui.....	0.51	...	0.51	1.00	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	1.03	...	1.03	0.91	...	0.91	1.24	...	1.24
	Ishikawa.....	0.59	1.00	0.60	1.12	0.86	0.86	1.20	0.86	1.14	1.00	1.14	1.19	1.80	0.99	1.25	1.00	1.25
	Toyama.....	0.65	...	0.65	1.14	0.98	0.98	...	0.98	1.19	0.67	1.17	1.32	...	1.19	1.32	0.67	1.30
	Wakayama.....	0.63	...	0.63	0.90	0.84	0.84	1.00	0.85	0.94	...	0.94	0.95	1.00	0.95	1.18	...	1.18
	Average.....	0.57	0.67	0.57	0.88	0.71	0.88	1.00	0.83	0.96	0.86	0.96	1.02	1.19	1.02	1.26	0.93	1.25
	Tottori.....	0.71	...	0.71	0.94	0.84	0.84	...	0.84	0.96	...	0.96	1.05	...	1.05	1.26	...	1.26
4th Circuit.	Shimane.....	0.62	1.00	0.62	0.84	0.72	0.72	1.50	0.72	0.90	...	0.90	1.21	1.75	1.20	1.29	...	1.29
	Okayama.....	0.67	1.00	0.67	0.74	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.82	...	0.82	1.16	1.00	1.16	1.13	...	1.13
	Hiroshima.....	0.54	0.34	0.54	0.74	0.84	0.84	0.41	0.83	0.78	0.55	0.77	0.99	0.41	0.98	1.02	1.05	1.03
	Yamaguchi.....	0.42	...	0.42	0.72	0.74	0.74	...	0.74	0.78	...	0.78	1.03	...	1.03	1.31	...	1.31
	Tokushima.....	0.54	...	0.54	0.80	0.78	0.78	...	0.78	0.82	...	0.82	0.97	...	0.97	1.21	...	1.21
	Kagawa.....	0.70	...	0.70	0.92	0.93	0.93	1.00	0.93	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.06	1.00	1.06	1.18	...	1.18
	Ehime.....	0.73	0.71	0.73	0.95	0.79	0.79	1.00	0.80	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.09	1.00	1.09	1.32	1.33	1.32
	Kochi.....	0.53	...	0.53	0.93	0.68	0.68	...	0.88	0.99	...	0.99	1.02	0.50	1.02	1.29	1.00	1.29
	Average.....	0.60	0.49	0.60	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.61	0.82	0.87	0.61	0.86	1.06	0.65	1.06	1.20	1.08	1.20
	Nagasaki.....	0.52	1.00	0.52	0.78	0.92	0.92	1.50	0.93	0.97	...	0.97	0.99	1.50	0.99	1.21	...	1.21
5th Circuit.	Fukuoka.....	0.48	...	0.48	0.78	0.76	0.76	1.00	0.76	0.90	...	0.90	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.36	...	1.36
	Oita.....	0.39	...	0.39	0.66	0.57	0.57	...	0.57	0.77	...	0.77	1.23	...	1.23	1.31	...	1.31
	Saga.....	0.55	...	0.55	0.73	0.87	0.87	...	0.87	0.91	...	0.91	1.14	...	1.14	1.19	...	1.19
	Kumamoto.....	0.45	...	0.45	0.81	0.78	0.78	...	0.78	0.87	...	0.87	1.19	...	1.19	1.26	...	1.26
	Miyazaki.....	0.32	1.50	0.32	0.69	0.62	0.62	1.50	0.62	0.78	0.50	0.78	1.10	1.50	1.10	1.08	1.50	1.09
	Kagoshima.....	0.40	...	0.40	0.60	0.82	0.82	1.00	0.82	0.68	1.00	0.66	1.24	1.00	1.24	1.20	1.00	1.20
	Okinawa.....	0.46	...	0.46	0.91	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	0.91	...	0.91	1.06	...	1.06	1.09	...	1.09
	Average.....	0.45	0.83	0.45	0.72	0.77	0.77	1.33	0.77	0.84	0.67	0.84	1.12	1.33	1.12	1.23	1.33	1.23
	General Average.....	0.53	0.40	0.53	0.84	0.79	0.79	0.67	0.79	0.92	0.91	0.92	1.05	0.81	1.05	1.23	1.27	1.23

NOTE: The elementary schools attached to ordinary normal schools are excluded from this table.

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	67.37	93.00	67.29	52.37	55.22	49.19	...	49.16	45.30	46.50	45.27	35.57	...	35.57
	Osaka	105.39	53.43	105.02	65.41	68.92	58.19	45.50	58.10	61.28	34.00	61.10	43.06	45.50	43.08
	Hyogo	86.61	...	86.61	54.00	59.68	50.37	63.14	50.64	59.83	...	59.83	39.50	55.25	39.80
	Nara	87.50	...	87.50	70.58	62.24	50.37	...	50.64	59.83	...	56.84	44.21	...	44.21
	Miyagi	117.54	...	117.54	64.33	64.24	51.09	...	51.09	62.65	...	62.65	41.52	...	41.52
	Aichi	138.15	...	138.15	62.55	88.82	54.28	...	54.28	51.93	...	51.90	36.70	...	36.70
	Shiga	84.96	...	84.96	37.73	67.80	36.81	...	36.81	51.44	...	51.44	28.02	...	28.02
	Fukuoka	119.07	...	119.07	52.35	80.58	46.68	...	46.68	51.29	...	51.29	34.70	...	34.70
	Fukuoka	101.56	...	101.56	46.80	73.82	45.41	...	45.41	57.07	...	57.07	37.85	...	37.85
	Ishikawa	84.71	...	84.71	38.27	58.05	37.59	...	37.59	50.99	...	50.99	34.10	...	34.10
4th Circuit.	Toyama	118.69	...	118.69	45.42	78.44	43.72	...	43.72	60.27	...	60.27	39.29	...	39.29
	Wakayama	95.93	...	95.93	55.23	70.83	53.02	...	53.02	63.27	...	63.21	42.21	...	42.21
	Average	99.01	45.07	98.93	53.87	68.52	49.40	...	49.42	55.89	...	55.85	37.94	...	37.99
	Tottori	66.18	...	66.18	52.14	56.00	50.07	...	50.07	44.78	...	44.78	38.09	...	38.09
	Shimane	95.90	...	95.90	58.24	83.48	54.68	...	54.68	49.49	...	49.49	37.90	...	37.90
	Okayama	87.75	...	87.75	74.60	59.18	66.88	...	66.88	50.65	...	50.65	48.86	...	48.86
	Hiroshima	123.65	...	123.65	63.59	79.71	62.72	...	62.72	67.45	...	67.45	48.38	...	48.38
	Yamaguchi	118.74	...	118.74	67.29	67.56	61.86	...	61.86	48.57	...	48.57	37.07	...	37.07
	Tokushima	114.72	...	114.72	59.02	80.03	58.19	...	58.19	64.25	...	64.25	39.35	...	39.35
	Kagawa	87.16	...	87.16	51.35	63.14	46.87	...	46.87	55.69	...	55.69	39.31	...	39.31
5th Circuit.	Ehime	70.84	...	70.84	45.71	65.18	43.08	...	43.08	47.47	...	47.47	32.88	...	32.88
	Kochi	92.12	...	92.12	45.09	72.29	42.13	...	42.13	48.08	...	48.08	32.33	...	32.33
	Average	95.79	69.04	95.68	60.07	69.77	56.19	...	56.06	53.76	...	53.76	40.55	...	40.55
	Nagasaki	106.97	...	106.97	57.26	59.75	45.81	...	45.81	55.65	...	55.65	36.97	...	36.97
	Fukuoka	106.87	...	106.87	64.36	68.86	55.60	...	55.60	51.88	...	51.88	39.15	...	39.15
	Oita	153.59	...	153.59	79.89	105.70	68.55	...	68.55	49.15	...	49.15	39.79	...	39.79
	Saga	102.96	...	102.96	73.34	56.04	58.67	...	58.67	49.85	...	49.85	44.85	...	44.85
	Kumamoto	131.29	...	131.29	67.80	79.39	63.28	...	63.28	49.53	...	49.53	34.87	...	34.87
	Miyazaki	145.88	...	145.88	70.09	75.62	61.68	...	61.68	42.38	...	42.38	44.48	...	44.48
	Kagoshima	130.94	...	130.94	70.74	62.91	64.28	...	63.99	41.75	...	41.75	35.28	...	35.28
General Average.	Okinawa	140.34	...	140.34	56.73	86.36	56.73	...	56.73	60.77	...	60.77	44.50	...	44.50
	Average	122.40	45.20	122.31	67.87	71.58	58.71	...	58.65	48.96	...	48.95	39.92	...	39.86
	General Average	104.77	123.30	105.04	58.33	70.58	53.51	...	53.14	53.15	...	53.27	40.12	...	39.80

Note: The elementary schools attached to ordinary normal schools are excluded from this table.

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	1,254	2	1,256	107	...	107	224	...	2	224	1	...	1	...	1	1,586	2	1,588
	Osaka	1,653	12	1,665	67	...	67	337	...	2	329	31	...	31	...	...	2,078	14	2,092
	Hyogo	1,959	...	1,959	46	...	46	339	...	7	336	17	1	18	...	...	2,351	8	2,359
	Nani	805	...	805	19	...	19	134	...	...	134	4	...	4	...	...	962	...	962
	Miye	1,444	...	1,444	186	...	186	247	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	1,877	...	1,877
	Aichi	1,895	1	1,896	160	...	160	385	...	...	385	2	...	2	...	...	2,442	...	2,443
	Shiga	1,062	...	1,062	128	...	128	155	...	...	155	9	...	9	...	4	1,358	...	1,358
	Gifu	1,299	...	1,299	106	...	106	205	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	...	1,610	...	1,610
	Fukui	799	...	799	125	...	125	125	...	...	125	6	...	6	...	...	1,055	...	1,055
	Ishikawa	1,236	5	1,241	70	...	70	197	...	1	198	1	...	1	...	...	1,504	6	1,510
	Toyama	949	...	949	53	...	53	133	...	3	136	2	...	2	...	...	1,137	3	1,140
	Wakayama	777	1	778	10	...	10	132	...	...	132	1	...	1	...	...	920	1	921
	Total	15,132	21	15,153	1,077	...	1,077	2,593	...	13	2,606	74	1	75	...	4	18,880	35	18,915
4th Circuit.	Tottori	514	...	514	56	...	56	92	...	...	92	1	...	1	...	...	663	...	663
	Shimane	959	4	963	45	...	45	141	...	...	141	2	...	2	...	3	1,150	4	1,154
	Okayama	1,330	4	1,334	17	...	17	352	...	...	352	...	...	...	...	...	1,699	4	1,703
	Hiroshima	1,737	32	1,769	182	...	182	288	...	20	308	...	...	...	...	...	2,207	52	2,259
	Yamaguchi	1,232	...	1,232	106	...	106	285	...	...	285	...	...	...	...	...	1,623	...	1,623
	Tokushima	722	...	722	24	...	24	171	...	...	171	3	...	3	...	...	920	...	920
	Kagawa	884	...	884	23	...	23	148	...	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	...	1,055
	Ehime	1,061	7	1,068	89	...	89	171	...	3	174	2	...	2	...	...	1,323	10	1,333
	Kochi	755	1	756	90	...	91	123	...	1	124	...	...	...	...	...	968	3	971
	Total	9,194	48	9,242	632	1	633	1,771	...	24	1,795	8	...	8	...	3	11,608	73	11,681
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	859	2	861	111	...	111	180	...	...	180	5	...	5	...	...	1,155	2	1,157
	Fukuoka	1,714	1	1,715	86	...	86	415	...	...	415	14	...	14	...	...	2,229	1	2,230
	Oita	959	...	959	20	...	20	186	...	...	186	6	...	6	...	...	1,171	...	1,171
	Saga	828	...	828	2	...	2	203	...	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	1,033	...	1,033
	Kumamoto	1,302	...	1,302	81	...	81	185	...	...	185	4	...	4	...	...	1,572	...	1,572
	Miyazaki	684	2	686	23	...	23	96	...	2	98	...	...	...	...	...	803	4	807
	Kagoshima	1,338	1	1,339	86	...	86	298	...	1	299	19	...	19	...	...	1,741	2	1,743
	Okinawa	330	...	330	...	...	...	33	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	363	...	363
	Total	8,014	6	8,020	409	...	409	1,596	...	3	1,599	48	...	48	...	...	10,067	9	10,076
Grand Total		53,345	1,068	54,413	5,037	113	5,150	10,541	201	214	10,742	214	1	215	7	69,144	1,383	70,527	

Note : Pupils in supplementary and special courses are not included in this table.

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	37,480	30,732	68,212	30	23	53	68,265	1,024	750	1,774	...	...	...	1,774	38,534	31,505	70,039
	Osaka	57,146	44,681	101,830	252	122	374	102,204	153	1,370	1,523	...	...	...	1,523	57,554	46,173	103,727
	Hyogo	70,952	50,909	121,861	...	...	...	121,861	450	108	558	...	...	...	558	71,402	51,017	122,419
	Nara	25,644	23,419	49,063	...	...	...	49,063	111	33	144	...	...	...	144	25,755	23,452	49,207
	Miyagi	45,189	35,276	80,465	...	...	...	80,465	3,233	921	4,154	...	...	...	4,154	48,422	36,197	84,619
	Aichi	73,715	43,264	116,979	19	28	47	117,026	1,507	306	1,813	...	...	...	1,813	75,241	43,598	118,839
	Shiga	33,017	25,920	58,937	...	...	...	58,937	2,071	63	2,704	...	...	...	2,704	35,086	26,553	61,641
	Gifu	44,423	29,109	73,532	...	...	...	73,532	1,208	297	1,505	...	...	...	1,505	45,631	29,406	75,037
	Fukui	28,830	17,418	46,248	...	...	...	46,248	1,606	243	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	30,436	17,661	48,097
	Ishikawa	37,665	27,141	64,806	71	86	157	64,963	1,024	148	1,172	...	...	...	1,172	38,760	27,375	66,135
	Toyama	43,956	32,708	76,664	...	...	...	76,664	326	318	644	...	...	...	644	44,282	33,026	77,308
	Wakayama	31,021	16,426	47,447	4	16	20	47,457	165	17	182	...	...	...	182	31,190	16,459	47,649
	Total	529,041	377,003	906,044	376	275	651	906,695	12,878	5,144	18,022	...	...	...	18,022	542,295	382,422	924,717
4th Circuit.	Tottori	17,741	8,552	26,293	...	...	...	26,293	628	85	713	...	...	...	713	18,369	8,637	27,006
	Shimane	32,823	26,658	59,481	186	151	340	59,821	496	87	583	...	...	...	583	33,508	26,896	60,404
	Okayama	46,304	33,103	79,407	32	48	80	79,487	175	64	239	...	...	...	239	46,511	33,215	79,726
	Hiroshima	73,912	50,762	124,674	553	431	984	125,658	2,725	837	3,562	...	...	...	3,562	77,190	52,030	129,220
	Yamaguchi	38,059	27,512	65,571	...	...	...	65,571	1,600	326	1,926	...	...	...	1,926	39,659	27,838	67,497
	Tokushima	31,462	15,086	46,548	...	...	...	46,548	284	20	304	...	...	...	304	31,746	15,106	46,852
	Kagawa	32,574	20,596	53,170	...	...	...	53,170	332	55	387	...	...	...	387	32,906	20,651	53,557
	Ehime	37,657	21,192	58,849	162	91	253	59,102	861	125	986	...	...	...	986	38,680	21,408	60,088
	Kochi	25,141	15,875	41,016	10	11	21	41,037	641	95	736	...	...	...	743	25,797	15,983	41,780
	Total	335,673	219,335	555,009	946	732	1,678	556,687	7,742	1,694	9,436	...	...	...	9,443	344,366	221,764	566,130
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	34,971	17,549	52,520	44	115	159	52,679	1,123	204	1,327	...	...	...	1,327	36,138	17,868	54,006
	Fukuoka	56,261	37,033	93,294	35	13	48	93,342	1,031	339	1,370	...	...	...	1,370	57,327	37,385	94,712
	Oita	39,511	19,426	58,937	...	...	...	58,937	170	52	222	...	...	...	222	39,681	19,478	59,159
	Saga	31,486	15,870	47,356	...	...	...	47,356	42	5	47	...	...	...	47	31,528	15,875	47,403
	Kumamoto	53,158	26,833	79,991	...	...	...	79,991	1,440	339	1,779	...	...	...	1,779	54,598	27,172	81,770
	Miyazaki	22,019	10,804	32,823	...	...	...	32,890	315	51	366	...	...	...	366	22,394	10,922	33,316
	Kagoshima	51,616	20,774	72,390	18	...	...	72,408	1,513	184	1,697	...	...	...	1,697	53,147	20,958	74,105
	Okinawa	15,820	5,644	21,464	...	...	...	21,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,820	5,644	21,464
	Total	304,842	153,933	458,775	97	195	292	459,067	5,634	1,174	6,808	...	...	...	6,808	310,573	155,302	465,875
	Grand Total	1,995,282	1,191,828	3,187,110	29,965	27,074	57,039	3,244,149	73,695	14,861	88,556	721	498	1,219	89,775	2,099,693	1,234,261	3,333,954

TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Higher Course.						Supplementary Courses Connected with the Higher Course.						Special Courses Connected with the Higher Course.			Grand Total.	
	Gov. and Public.			Private.			Gov. and Public.				Total No. of Pupils in Supplementary Courses.		Gov. and Public.				
	Total.			Total.			Total.				Male.		Male.				
	Male.			Female.			Male.				Female.		Female.				
	Total.			Female.			Female.				Total.		Total.				
Dept. of Education.	113	23	136	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	23	136
Tokyo	10,769	7,418	18,187	1,838	1,758	3,596	21,783	12	2	14	...	...	...	12,619	9,178	21,797
Kanagawa	9,026	3,232	12,258	176	86	262	12,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,202	3,318	12,520
Niigata	13,045	2,350	15,395	...	...	...	15,395	28	4	32	...	...	...	13,073	2,354	15,427
Saitama	12,384	2,409	14,793	46	6	52	14,845	90	1	91	...	...	...	12,520	2,416	14,936
Chiba	12,652	3,028	15,680	49	12	61	15,741	7	...	7	...	...	...	12,708	3,040	15,748
Ibaraki	14,871	3,440	18,311	...	...	...	18,311	43	5	48	...	...	...	14,914	3,445	18,359
Gumma	12,978	3,435	16,413	...	...	...	16,413	38	...	38	...	...	...	13,016	3,435	16,451
Tochigi	11,895	3,573	15,468	105	47	152	15,620	4	76	80	...	...	...	12,004	3,696	15,700
Shizuoka	12,326	3,072	15,398	...	...	...	15,398	306	27	333	...	...	...	12,632	3,099	15,731
Yamanashi	7,342	1,464	8,806	...	...	...	8,806	21	49	70	...	...	...	7,363	1,513	8,876
Nagano	16,817	2,916	19,733	...	...	...	19,733	308	4	312	...	...	...	17,125	2,920	20,045
Total	134,105	36,337	170,442	2,214	1,909	4,123	174,565	857	168	1,025	...	...	...	137,176	38,414	175,590
Hokkaido	4,092	1,255	5,347	437	134	571	5,918	47	13	60	...	...	...	4,576	1,402	5,978
Miyagi	12,759	3,348	16,107	...	...	...	16,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,759	3,348	16,107
Fukushima	12,533	2,582	15,115	...	...	...	15,115	189	1	190	...	...	...	12,722	2,583	15,305
Iwate	5,234	1,126	6,360	8	7	15	6,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,242	1,133	6,375
Aomori	4,357	856	5,213	55	15	70	5,283	11	...	11	...	...	...	4,423	871	5,294
Yamagata	9,487	1,823	11,310	...	...	...	11,310	51	375	426	...	...	...	9,538	2,198	11,736
Akita	5,275	848	6,123	...	...	...	6,123	27	...	27	...	...	...	5,302	848	6,150
Total	53,737	11,838	65,575	500	156	656	66,231	325	389	714	...	...	...	54,562	12,383	66,945

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	46,858	33,825	80,683	30	23	53	46,888	33,848	80,786
	Osaka	70,096	50,883	120,979	343	122	465	70,439	51,005	121,444
	Hyogo	84,215	54,813	139,028	343	99	442	84,558	54,912	139,470
	Nara	31,700	25,322	57,022	...	...	...	31,700	25,322	57,022
	Miye	58,647	38,532	97,179	...	...	...	58,647	38,532	97,179
	Aichi	90,349	46,839	137,188	...	28	47	90,368	46,867	137,235
	Shiga	41,114	28,098	69,212	...	...	...	41,114	28,098	69,212
	Gifu	53,033	31,275	84,308	...	...	...	53,033	31,275	84,308
	Fuku	35,670	18,759	54,429	...	...	...	35,670	18,759	54,429
	Ishikawa	45,765	28,862	74,627	78	97	175	45,843	28,959	74,802
4th Circuit.	Toyouma	50,454	34,094	84,548	97	5	102	50,551	34,099	84,650
	Wakayama	36,451	17,971	54,422	4	16	20	36,455	17,987	54,442
	Total	644,352	409,273	1,053,625	914	390	1,304	645,266	409,663	1,054,929
	Tottori	22,232	9,366	31,598	...	...	...	22,232	9,366	31,598
	Shimane	39,602	27,776	67,378	189	151	340	39,791	27,927	67,718
	Okayama	61,927	37,357	99,284	32	48	80	61,959	37,405	99,364
	Hiroshima	88,225	54,324	142,549	837	604	1,441	89,062	54,928	143,990
	Yamaguchi	50,764	30,624	81,388	...	...	...	50,764	30,624	81,388
	Tokushima	39,164	16,248	55,412	...	...	...	39,164	16,248	55,412
	Kagawa	38,671	21,991	60,662	...	...	...	38,671	21,991	60,662
5th Circuit.	Ehime	44,361	23,131	67,492	259	180	389	44,620	23,261	67,881
	Kochi	29,964	17,017	46,981	30	17	47	29,994	17,034	47,028
	Total	414,910	237,834	652,744	1,347	950	2,297	416,257	238,784	655,041
	Nagasaki	42,811	19,456	62,267	44	115	159	42,855	19,571	62,426
	Fukuoka	74,905	41,527	116,432	35	13	48	74,940	41,540	116,480
	Oita	48,008	21,393	69,401	...	...	...	48,008	21,393	69,401
	Saga	30,897	18,487	58,384	...	...	...	30,897	18,487	58,384
	Kumamoto	62,999	29,413	92,412	...	...	...	62,999	29,413	92,412
	Miyazaki	26,461	11,499	37,960	...	104	104	26,461	11,603	38,064
	Kagoshima	64,703	22,961	87,664	21	...	21	64,724	22,961	87,685
Grand Total	Okinawa	17,585	5,701	23,286	...	...	...	17,585	5,701	23,286
	Total	377,369	170,437	547,806	100	232	332	377,469	170,669	548,138
Grand Total		2,498,935	1,314,704	3,813,639	34,337	30,005	64,342	2,533,272	1,344,709	3,877,981

TABLE 14.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Total Number of Pupils.						
	Gov and Public.			Private.			Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Dept. of Education	417	353	800	...	...	...	800
1st Circuit.							
Tokyo	55,066	38,546	93,612	23,209	21,610	44,819	138,431
Kanagawa	45,258	30,989	76,247	1,947	1,989	3,936	80,183
Niigata	94,453	32,638	127,091	437	461	898	127,979
Saitama	70,472	30,543	101,015	100	24	124	101,139
Chiba	71,116	36,646	107,762	169	67	236	107,998
Ibaraki	72,956	32,254	105,210	257	152	409	105,619
Gumaba	49,494	28,993	78,487	187	216	403	78,890
Tochigi	55,091	28,100	83,191	1,075	557	1,632	84,823
Shizuoka	71,980	41,470	113,450	64	53	117	113,567
Yamanashi	33,435	14,563	47,998	...	...	...	47,994
Nagano	76,459	30,114	115,573	76	87	163	115,736
Total ...	695,780	353,856	1,049,636	27,511	25,216	52,727	1,102,363
2nd Circuit.							
Hokkaido	29,596	13,129	42,725	3,532	2,565	6,097	48,822
Miyagi	71,707	33,574	105,281	268	196	464	105,745
Fukushima	75,639	29,818	105,457	...	...	...	105,457
Iwate	44,219	18,243	62,462	147	128	275	62,737
Aomori	39,723	11,221	50,944	193	128	321	51,265
Yamagata	56,315	22,672	78,987	249	152	401	79,388
Akita	48,878	14,294	63,172	76	48	124	63,296
Total	366,077	142,951	509,028	4,465	3,217	7,682	516,710

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	46,858	33,825	80,683	30	23	53	46,888	33,848	80,786
	Osaka	70,096	50,883	120,979	343	122	465	70,439	51,005	121,444
	Hyogo	84,215	54,813	139,028	343	39	442	84,558	54,912	139,470
	Nara	31,700	25,322	57,022	...	...	...	31,700	25,322	57,022
	Miye	58,647	38,532	97,179	...	...	...	58,647	38,532	97,179
	Aichi	90,349	46,839	137,188	19	28	47	90,368	46,867	137,235
	Shiga	41,114	28,098	69,212	...	...	...	41,114	28,098	69,212
	Gifu	53,033	31,275	84,308	...	...	...	53,033	31,275	84,308
	Fuku	35,670	18,759	54,429	...	...	...	35,670	18,759	54,429
	Ishikawa	45,765	28,862	74,267	78	97	175	45,843	28,959	74,802
	Toyama	50,454	34,094	84,548	97	5	102	50,551	34,099	84,650
	Wakayama	36,451	17,971	54,422	4	16	20	36,455	17,987	54,442
	Total	644,352	409,273	1,053,625	914	390	1,304	645,266	409,663	1,054,929
4th Circuit.	Tottori	22,232	9,366	31,598	...	...	...	22,232	9,366	31,598
	Shimane	39,602	27,776	67,378	189	151	340	39,791	27,927	67,718
	Okayama	61,927	37,357	99,284	32	48	80	61,959	37,405	99,364
	Hiroshima	88,225	54,324	142,549	837	604	1,441	89,062	54,928	143,990
	Yamaguchi	50,764	30,624	81,388	...	...	...	50,764	30,624	81,388
	Tokushima	39,164	16,248	55,412	...	...	...	39,164	16,248	55,412
	Kagawa	38,671	21,991	60,662	...	...	...	38,671	21,991	60,662
	Ehime	44,361	23,131	67,492	259	180	389	44,620	23,261	67,881
	Kochi	29,964	17,017	46,981	30	17	47	29,994	17,034	47,028
	Total	414,910	237,834	652,744	1,347	950	2,297	416,257	238,784	655,041
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	42,811	19,456	62,267	44	115	159	42,855	19,571	62,426
	Fukuoka	74,905	41,527	116,432	35	13	48	74,940	41,540	116,480
	Oita	48,008	21,393	69,401	...	...	...	48,008	21,393	69,401
	Saga	39,897	18,487	58,384	...	...	...	39,897	18,487	58,384
	Kumamoto	62,999	29,413	92,412	...	...	...	62,999	29,413	92,412
	Miyazaki	26,461	11,499	37,960	...	104	104	26,461	11,003	38,004
	Kagoshima	64,703	23,961	87,664	21	...	21	64,724	22,961	87,685
	Okinawa	17,585	5,701	23,286	...	...	...	17,585	5,701	23,286
	Total	377,369	170,437	547,806	100	232	332	377,469	170,669	548,138
Grand Total.....		2,498,935	1,314,704	3,813,639	34,337	30,005	64,342	2,533,272	1,344,709	3,877,981

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	54,510	43	54,553	9,373	63,883	43	63,926	81,08	82,69	81,08	80,10	...	89,10
	Osaka	76,703	330	77,033	13,958	90,661	418	91,079	75,19	88,24	75,24	85,63	96,70	85,68
	Hyogo	94,911	...	94,911	13,123	108,034	372	108,406	77,23	...	77,23	83,39	87,92	83,53
	Nara	40,786	...	40,786	6,648	47,434	...	47,434	83,96	...	83,96	88,83	...	88,83
	Miye	64,828	...	64,828	10,902	75,730	...	75,730	78,38	...	78,38	87,85	...	87,85
	Aichi	97,345	39	97,384	16,537	113,921	39	113,921	84,12	92,98	84,12	90,10	...	90,10
	Shiga	44,996	...	44,996	6,399	51,395	...	51,395	75,76	...	75,76	84,52	...	84,52
	Gifu	57,129	...	57,129	7,937	65,066	...	65,066	77,52	...	77,52	87,18	...	87,18
	Fukui	36,742	...	36,742	5,903	42,645	...	42,645	79,67	...	79,67	89,94	...	89,94
	Ishikawa	47,009	127	47,136	8,028	55,037	143	55,180	70,77	69,02	70,76	90,13	88,89	90,12
	Toyama	54,427	...	54,427	6,244	60,671	99	60,770	70,84	...	70,84	87,44	97,06	87,57
	Wakayama	39,720	14	39,734	5,608	45,338	14	45,342	84,09	70,00	84,09	88,18	...	88,18
	Total	709,106	553	709,659	110,660	819,766	1,128	820,894	78,02	81,68	78,03	87,35	91,21	87,37
4th Circuit.	Tohokai	21,140	...	21,140	3,858	24,998	...	24,998	81,31	...	81,31	85,79	...	85,79
	Shimane	41,835	241	42,076	6,456	48,291	241	48,532	67,67	71,30	67,69	85,12	...	85,12
	Okayama	63,426	52	63,478	16,770	80,196	52	80,248	79,85	64,20	79,70	85,17	...	85,17
	Hiroshima	89,475	872	90,347	12,111	101,586	1,269	102,855	70,73	86,42	74,31	81,54	87,06	84,62
	Yamaguchi	55,223	...	55,223	12,795	68,018	...	68,018	85,59	...	85,59	91,12	...	91,12
	Tokushima	33,535	...	33,535	6,819	40,354	...	40,354	75,18	...	75,18	79,61	...	79,61
	Kagawa	38,188	...	38,188	5,951	44,139	...	44,139	71,02	...	71,02	84,23	...	84,23
	Ehime	44,418	187	44,605	7,166	51,584	300	51,884	74,47	71,10	74,44	91,54	83,09	91,40
	Kochi	32,249	15	32,264	4,718	36,967	33	37,000	79,49	75,00	79,48	89,23	94,74	90,97
	Total	419,489	1,367	420,856	76,644	496,133	1,895	498,028	76,14	79,89	76,15	86,23	86,42	86,23
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	41,939	143	42,082	7,360	49,299	143	49,442	81,63	90,00	81,65	90,20	...	90,20
	Fukuoka	77,016	34	77,050	19,700	96,716	34	96,750	83,62	72,34	83,61	93,11	...	93,11
	Oita	42,539	...	42,539	8,633	51,172	...	51,172	73,68	...	73,68	84,50	...	84,50
	Saga	41,140	...	41,140	10,160	51,300	...	51,300	86,11	...	86,11	91,09	...	91,09
	Kumamoto	64,405	...	64,405	9,408	73,813	...	73,813	82,34	...	82,34	89,90	...	89,90
	Miyazaki	22,453	58	22,511	4,105	26,556	92	26,650	70,73	87,88	70,76	86,22	91,89	86,26
	Kagoshima	53,991	17	54,008	11,493	65,494	19	65,503	75,21	94,44	75,22	86,96	66,67	86,95
	Okinawa	16,520	...	16,520	1,388	17,908	...	17,908	81,52	...	81,52	78,51	...	78,51
	Total	360,003	252	360,255	72,247	432,250	288	432,538	79,82	86,90	79,83	89,28	90,00	89,28
	Grand Total	2,523,676	50,389	2,574,065	466,564	3,040,629	55,910	3,040,150	79,71	88,17	79,86	87,83	88,59	87,84

NOTE: Pupils in supplementary and special courses are not included in this table.

TABLE 16—NUMBER OF PUPILS WHO COMPLETED THE ORDINARY ELEMENTARY COURSE FOR 1896.

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Iv and Ken.	Ordinary Course.						Supplementary Courses Connected with the Ordinary Course.						Grand Total.		
	Gov. and Public.			Private.			Gov. and Public.			Private.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Dept. of Education.	68	57	125	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	68	62	130
Tokyo	7,090	4,599	11,689	2,347	2,203	4,550	328	84	412	24	20	44	9,789	6,906	16,695
Kanagawa	5,690	3,284	8,974	263	225	488	137	26	163	3	2	5	6,033	3,537	9,630
Niigata	12,825	2,835	15,660	39	4	43	293	22	315	...	...	...	13,157	2,899	16,056
Saitama	8,669	2,846	11,515	4	4	8	565	86	651	...	...	...	9,238	2,936	12,174
Chiba	8,785	3,798	12,583	25	7	32	517	102	619	...	...	...	9,327	3,907	12,234
Ibaraki	8,657	3,269	11,926	28	12	40	154	17	171	...	...	...	8,839	3,298	12,137
Gumma	6,405	3,165	9,570	14	1	15	66	4	70	...	...	...	6,485	3,170	9,655
Tochigi	6,185	2,496	8,681	78	56	134	236	56	292	19	5	24	6,518	2,613	9,131
Shizuoka	9,734	4,236	13,970	4	9	13	709	110	818	...	...	...	10,447	4,355	14,802
Yamanashi	4,179	1,304	5,483	...	...	...	116	15	131	...	...	...	4,295	1,319	5,614
Nagano	10,272	3,904	14,176	19	4	23	1,174	159	1,333	...	...	...	1,333	4,067	15,531
Total	88,491	35,736	124,227	2,821	2,563	5,384	4,295	681	4,976	46	27	73	95,653	39,007	134,660
Hokkaido	3,666	1,115	4,781	469	248	717	106	24	130	...	...	...	4,241	1,387	5,628
Miyagi	7,981	2,601	10,582	34	28	62	680	58	738	...	...	...	8,695	2,687	11,382
Fukushima	8,474	2,199	10,673	...	...	...	1,254	77	1,331	...	...	...	9,728	2,276	12,004
Iwate	5,463	1,316	6,779	28	24	52	46	1	47	...	...	...	5,537	1,241	6,778
Aomori	3,930	763	4,693	26	6	32	331	13	344	...	...	...	4,287	782	5,069
Yamagata	6,276	1,517	7,793	23	9	32	7,825	440	8,265	...	...	...	6,739	1,565	8,304
Akita	5,973	1,117	7,090	4	1	5	668	24	692	...	...	...	6,645	1,142	7,787
Total	41,763	10,528	52,291	584	316	900	3,525	236	3,761	...	...	...	45,572	12,080	56,952

TABLE 18.—MONTHLY AMOUNT OF PUBLIC FLEMENTARY SCHOOL FEES

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Ordinary Course.			Higher Course.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
1st Circuit.	Yen. Tokyo 0.700	Yen. 0.008	Yen. 0.195	Yen. 1.000	Yen. 0.070	Yen. 0.495
	Kanagawa 0.700	0.005	0.085	1.000	0.050	0.255
	Niigata 0.450	0.004	0.038	0.500	0.020	0.198
	Saitama 0.300	0.020	0.072	0.500	0.100	0.253
	Chiba 0.300	0.010	0.067	0.800	0.050	0.204
	Ibaraki 0.300	0.030	0.074	0.950	0.053	2.240
	Gumma 0.300	0.020	0.072	0.650	0.075	0.236
	Tochigi 0.250	0.020	0.065	0.500	0.150	0.265
	Shizuoka 0.400	0.010	0.065	0.600	0.100	0.260
	Yamanashi 0.400	0.010	0.063	0.800	0.100	0.252
	Nagano 0.300	0.010	0.097	0.600	0.100	0.334
	Average 0.700	0.004	0.080	1.000	0.020	0.276
	Hokkaido 0.200	0.020	0.102	0.800	0.075	0.368
2nd Circuit.	Miyagi 0.850	0.001	0.089	1.000	0.005	0.183
	Fukushima 0.500	0.002	0.052	0.500	0.020	0.154
	Iwate 0.500	0.005	0.067	1.000	0.025	0.201
	Aomori 0.300	0.010	0.076	0.500	0.015	0.201
	Yamagata 0.500	0.005	0.045	0.750	0.010	0.120
	Akita 0.500	0.010	0.061	1.000	0.050	0.202
	Average 0.850	0.001	0.065	1.000	0.005	0.181

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	0.300	0.005	0.073	0.500	0.050	0.284
	Osaka	0.300	0.002	0.090	0.450	0.010	0.217
	Hyogo	0.500	0.004	0.055	0.800	0.020	0.281
	Nara	0.100	0.010	0.057	0.500	0.100	0.269
	Miye	0.400	0.005	0.053	0.500	0.040	0.215
	Aichi	0.200	0.005	0.046	0.550	0.025	0.301
	Shiga	0.250	0.003	0.067	0.650	0.030	0.224
	Gifu	0.300	0.005	0.054	0.500	0.030	0.219
	Fukui	0.300	0.005	0.053	0.600	0.035	0.227
	Ishikawa	0.150	0.002	0.051	0.300	0.050	0.182
	Toyama	0.200	0.005	0.063	0.500	0.050	0.259
	Wakayama	0.200	0.010	0.059	0.440	0.020	0.195
	Average	0.500	0.002	0.060	0.800	0.010	0.245
4th Circuit.	Tottori	0.760	0.003	0.059	1.000	0.100	0.228
	Shimane	0.300	0.005	0.036	0.500	0.015	0.200
	Okayama	0.300	0.020	0.053	0.500	0.100	0.159
	Hiroshima	0.500	0.003	0.041	0.900	0.010	0.172
	Yamaguchi	0.350	0.003	0.051	0.600	0.060	0.179
	Tokushima	0.300	0.005	0.046	0.600	0.020	0.132
	Kagawa	0.350	0.005	0.046	1.400	0.050	0.241
	Ehime	0.350	0.003	0.050	1.000	0.010	0.268
	Kochi	0.200	0.010	0.076	0.360	0.050	0.277
	Average	0.760	0.003	0.050	1.400	0.010	0.192
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	0.200	0.010	0.043	0.400	0.040	0.175
	Fukuoka	0.150	0.005	0.048	0.600	0.050	0.211
	Oita	0.160	0.010	0.034	0.300	0.060	0.194
	Saga	0.300	0.010	0.041	0.400	0.030	0.117
	Kumamoto	0.350	0.010	0.056	0.500	0.050	0.257
	Miyazaki	0.100	0.005	0.017	0.300	0.025	0.099
	Kagoshima	0.150	0.003	0.029	0.300	0.025	0.100
	Okinawa	0.100	0.010	0.020	0.150	0.040	0.041
	Average	0.350	0.003	0.041	0.600	0.025	0.173
	General Average	0.850	0.001	0.062	1.400	0.005	0.238

The elementary schools attached to ordinary normal schools are excluded from this table.

TABLE 19.—APPRENTICE

(Corrected up to the

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		No. of Schools.			Teachers.									Pupils.		
		Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.	Gov. and Public.			Private.			Total No. of Teachers.	Gov. and Public.				
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
Dept. of Education		1	...	1	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	107	...	107
1st Circuit.	Tokyo .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	...	...
	Gumma	1	1	2	4	...	4	7	...	7	11	44	...	44		
	Yamanashi	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	12	...	12
	Total	2	2	4	6	...	6	12	...	12	18	56	...	56		
2nd Circuit.	Miyagi	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	35	...	35
	Fukushima	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	29	...	29
	Yamagata	1	...	1	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	20	44	64
	Akita	1	1	2	6	...	6	2	...	2	8	40	...	40		
	Total	4	1	5	17	...	17	2	...	2	19	124	44	168		
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	1	...	1	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	98	...	98
	Aichi	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	25	...	25
	Fukui .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	...	...
	Ishikawa	1	...	1	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	31	...	31
	Total	3	1	4	19	...	19	8	...	8	27	154	...	154		
4th Circuit.	Saga	1	...	1	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	119	...	119
	Kagoshima	1	1	2	3	7	10	2	7	9	19	...	362	362		
	Total	2	1	3	10	7	17	2	7	9	26	119	362	481		
Grand Total		12	5	17	59	7	66	24	7	31	97	560	406	966		

SCHOOLS.

31st December, 1896.)

				Pupils admitted during the year.						Pupils who completed their Courses of Study.							
Private.			Total No. of pupils.	Gov. and Public.			Private.			Total No. of Pupils admitted.	Gov. and Public.			Private.			Total No. of pupils who Completed their Courses.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
...	...	...	107	42	..	42	...	...	...	42	13	...	13	...	...	...	13
177	...	177	177	...	...	...	40	...	40	40	...	...	...	22	...	22	22
23	...	23	67	44	...	44	23	...	23	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	...	200	256	56	...	56	63	...	63	119	...	...	...	22	...	22	22
...	...	...	35	35	...	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	29	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	64	11	14	25	...	...	...	25	3	19	22	...	...	...	22
55	...	55	95	40	...	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
55	...	55	223	95	14	109	...	...	...	109	3	19	22	2	...	2	24
...	...	...	98	23	...	23	...	...	...	23	121	...	121	...	...	...	121
...	...	...	25	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	10	62	62	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	31	31	...	31	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	10	62	216	61	...	61	8	...	8	69	121	...	121	1	...	1	122
...	...	...	119	47	...	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	592	592	954	...	362	362	...	254	254	616	...	21	21	...	30	30	51
...	592	592	1,073	47	362	409	...	254	254	663	...	21	21	...	30	30	51
307	602	909	1,875	201	376	677	71	254	325	1,002	137	40	177	25	30	55	232

TABLE 20.—SUPPLEMENTARY SCHOOLS FOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

Total Number of Public Supplementary schools for Technical Instruction.																					
No of Schools.				Teachers.				Pupils.				Pupils admitted during the year.				Pupils who completed their Courses of Study.					
Public.		Private.		Total.		Public.		Total No. of Teachers.		Public.		Total No. of Pupils.		Public.		Total No. of Pupils admitted.		Public.		Total No. of Pupils who completed their Courses.	
						Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Private.
Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	1	1	2	7	...	7	1	8	75	...	75	26	101	98	...	98	26	124	3	...	3
	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	21	...	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	...
	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	14	...	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...
	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	174	174	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...
	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	3	67	15	82	...	82	30	9	39	...	39	9	1	10
	4	3	7	12	1	13	5	18	156	36	192	200	392	142	30	172	49	221	12	1	13	24
1st Circuit.	2	...	2	5	...	5	...	5	122	...	122	...	122	122	...	122	...	122	...	...	...
	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	100	...	100	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	...
	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	34	6	40	...	40	34	6	40	...	40	...	...	...
	3	...	3	4	...	4	...	4	151	3	154	...	154	76	3	79	...	79	15	...	15
	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	56	...	56	...	56	56	...	56	...	56	...	...	...
	9	...	9	13	...	13	...	13	463	9	472	...	472	323	9	332	...	332	15	...	15
2nd Circuit.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	...	3	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	...	9	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

3rd Circuit.	Osaka	16	...	16	...	2	...	2	1,158	39	1,197	...	1,197	918	30	948	...	948	27	...	27	...	27	...	27
	Hyogo	3	...	3	1	1	...	1	234	10	244	...	244	214	5	219	...	219	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miye	1	...	1	4	4	...	4	115	...	115	...	115	115	...	115	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aichi	3	...	3	9	9	...	9	388	26	414	...	414	358	24	382	...	382	17	...	17	...	17	...	
	Shiga	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	20	...	20	...	20	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gifu	1	...	1	3	3	...	3	33	...	33	...	33	29	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fukui	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	59	...	59	...	59	109	...	109	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toyama	5	...	5	9	5	14	...	14	175	76	251	...	251	175	52	227	...	227	...	10	10	...	10	
	Total	31	...	31	32	5	37	...	37	2,182	151	2,339	...	2,339	1,938	111	2,049	...	2,049	44	10	54	...	54	
4th Circuit.	Okayama	2	...	2	7	1	8	...	8	96	61	157	...	157	49	26	75	...	75	...	...	...	...	...
	Hiroshima	7	...	7	6	1	7	...	7	224	33	257	...	257	187	27	214	...	214	...	...	...	...	...
	Yamaguchi	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	35	35	...	35	...	14	14	...	14	...	5	5	...	5	
	Tokushima	3	...	3	5	1	6	...	6	170	21	191	...	191	70	10	80	...	80	28	...	28	...	28	
	Kagawa	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	67	...	67	...	67	20	...	20	...	20	2	...	2	...	2	
	Kochi	15	...	15	12	11	23	...	23	391	291	682	...	682	281	213	494	...	494	10	5	15	...	15	
	Total	29	...	29	31	16	47	...	47	948	441	1,389	...	1,389	607	290	897	...	897	40	10	50	...	50	
5th Circuit.	Oita	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	19	...	19	...	19	48	...	48	...	48	27	...	27	...	27	
	Saga	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	5	80	...	80	...	80	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumamoto	12	...	12	12	2	14	...	14	512	62	574	...	574	303	27	330	...	330	25	3	28	...	28	
	Miyazaki	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	19	...	19	...	19	26	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
	Kagoshima	2	...	2	4	7	11	...	11	44	55	99	...	99	22	28	50	...	50	...	15	15	...	15	
	Total	17	...	17	24	9	33	...	33	674	117	791	...	791	419	55	474	...	474	52	18	70	...	70	
Grand Total	90	3	93	112	31	143	...	5	148	754	5,177	200	5,377	3,429	495	3,924	49	3,973	163	39	202	11	213		

Dept of Education	32	3	35	...	7	1	8	...	...	43	39	35	74	5	2	7	81	83	41	121
1st Unit { Niigata .....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13
2nd Unit { Hokkaido .....	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
3rd Unit { Kyoto	10	4	14	...	10	9	19	...	...	33	53	20	73	6	1	7	80	79	34	113
Total	42	7	49	4	17	10	27	13	3	16	92	55	147	11	3	14	161	179	78	257

TABLE 21.—BLIND AND DUMB SCHOOLS—Continued.

Gov. Department, Fu and Ken.	No. of Pupils who completed their Courses of Study during the Year.															
	Blind Pupils.				Dumb Pupils.						Grand Total.					
	Ordinary Course.		Industrial Course.		Total.		Ordinary Course.		Industrial Course.		Total No. of Pupils.		Male.		Female.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Dept. of Education	6	1	7	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	12	...	...	12
2nd Unit { Kyoto .....	...	5	5	...	6	1	7	1	1	...	8	...	12	1	1	13
Total	6	6	12	...	8	1	9	1	4	...	13	...	24	1	1	25

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	23	3	26	51	7	58	33	33	91	1,244	1,028	2,272	83	52	135	2,407	409	332	741	39	23	62	803	
	Osaka	41	...	41	80	...	7	4	29	109	2,946	2,020	5,566	...	208	481	5,566	1,115	946	2,061	...	82	191	2,061	
	Hyogo	1	8	9	1	6	...	4	12	16	23	82	68	150	273	...	...	...	28	73	109	...	...	264	
	Nara	4	...	4	4	...	4	3	...	3	7	163	124	287	...	...	...	287	55	50	105	...	...	105	
	Miye	1	2	3	1	3	4	...	...	5	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	111	183	...	15	7	22	...	
	Aichi	1	2	2	3	3	3	...	...	5	5	3	...	...	134	76	210	210	...	...	...	42	17	59	59
	Shiga	3	1	4	...	...	...	7	2	9	9	165	117	282	27	34	61	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fukui	5	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	135	126	261	...	...	261	102	74	176	...	...	...	176	
	Ishikawa	3	1	4	4	2	6	...	...	6	6	70	36	106	9	5	14	120	56	40	96	5	1	6	102
	Toyama	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	16	51	...	...	51	21	4	25	...	...	...	25	...
	Wakayama	2	...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	122	101	223	...	...	223	26	19	45	...	...	...	45	...
	Total	84	17	101	152	21	173	76	19	95	268	4,996	4,274	9,270	589	423	1,012	10,282	1,829	1,493	3,322	210	130	340	3,062
4th Circuit.	Shimane	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	3	38	31	69	...	...	...	69	57	36	93	...	...	...	93	
	Okayama	9	1	10	10	1	11	6	1	7	18	435	428	863	20	22	42	1,005	136	113	249	3	3	6	255
	Hiroshima	2	3	5	1	3	4	2	4	6	10	63	48	111	60	58	118	129	21	16	37	23	21	44	81
	Yamaguchi	4	2	6	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	84	60	144	20	15	35	179	48	43	91	12	18	30	121
	Tokushima	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	21	...	...	21	7	11	18	...	...	...	18	
	Kagawa	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	4	90	71	161	...	...	161	19	14	33	...	...	...	33	
	Ehime	1	2	3	2	4	6	...	...	6	60	38	98	...	...	157	255	18	16	34	21	15	36	70	
	Kochi	9	...	9	12	...	12	1	...	1	13	232	216	448	...	...	448	153	101	254	...	...	...	254	
	Total	30	8	38	30	8	38	12	8	20	58	1,019	896	1,915	173	179	352	2,267	459	350	809	59	57	116	925
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	...	3	7	204	139	343	32	25	57	400	79	54	133	...	...	...	133
	Fukuoka	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	5	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oita	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	53	43	96	...	...	...	96	16	22	38	...	...	...	38	
	Kumamoto	5	1	6	7	1	8	7	...	7	15	197	163	360	23	19	42	402	97	70	167	...	...	...	167
	Miyazaki	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	23	39	39	...	...	7	7	14	14	
	Kagoshima	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	5	68	60	128	...	...	...	128	9	15	24	...	...	...	24	
	Total	10	4	14	19	4	23	10	...	10	33	522	405	927	86	72	158	1,085	201	161	362	7	7	14	376
Grand Total		164	59	223	287	81	368	119	39	158	526	8,590	7,151	15,471	1,541	1,322	2,863	18,604	3,381	2,679	6,060	530	395	925	6,985

TABLE 23.—HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

Gov. Department.	Name of Schools.	No. of Schools.	Instructors.					Pupils.			Pupils admitted during the Year.			Graduates.		
			Instructors.	Assistant-Instructors.	Temporary Assistants.	Foreigners.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dept. of Education.	*Higher Normal School	1	19	8	24	1	52	266	38	304	148	28	176	74	16	90
	Higher Normal School for Females	1	9	3	11	...	23	...	132	132	...	66	66	...	26	20
	Total	2	28	11	35	1	75	266	170	436	148	94	242	74	36	110

* Including the Academy of Music.

TABLE 24.—NUMBER OF ORDINARY NORMAL SCHOOLS AND OF INSTRUCTORS ETC.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		No. of Schools.	Instructors and Teachers.									Fixed Number of Pupils.	
			Instructors.	Assistant-instructors.			Assistant-teachers.			Total no. of instructors and Teachers.			
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo.....	1	8	6	...	6	3	...	3	17	...	17	160
	Kanagawa.....	1	4	5	...	5	1	...	1	10	...	10	100
	Niigata.....	1	9	9	1	10	2	1	3	20	2	22	240
	Saitama.....	1	6	3	...	3	2	...	2	11	...	11	150
	Chiba.....	1	7	6	3	9	...	...	...	13	3	16	150
	Ibaraki.....	1	5	7	...	7	2	...	2	14	...	14	140
	Gumba.....	1	10	4	...	4	...	...	...	14	...	14	140
	Tochigi.....	1	7	4	...	4	...	1	1	11	1	12	120
	Shizuoka.....	1	5	5	...	5	7	...	7	17	...	17	150
	Yamanashi.....	1	3	4	...	4	3	1	4	10	1	11	100
Nagano.....	1	9	5	3	8	1	...	1	15	3	18	200	
Total.....	11	73	58	7	65	21	3	24	152	10	162	1,650	
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido.....	1	4	3	...	3	3	...	3	10	...	10	140
	Miyagi.....	1	8	5	1	6	3	...	2	15	1	16	120
	Fukushima.....	1	8	6	1	7	2	...	2	16	1	17	180
	Iwate.....	1	7	4	...	4	...	...	...	11	...	11	120
	Aomori.....	1	5	4	...	4	2	...	2	11	...	11	120
	Yamagata.....	1	4	4	...	4	2	...	2	10	...	10	150
	Akita.....	1	7	7	1	8	1	2	3	15	3	18	150
	Total.....	7	43	33	3	36	12	2	14	88	5	93	980
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto.....	1	7	3	1	4	8	2	10	18	3	21	150
	Osaka.....	1	9	5	3	8	3	...	3	17	3	20	180
	Hyogo.....	1	8	8	...	8	1	...	1	17	...	17	200
	Nara.....	1	10	7	...	7	3	...	3	20	...	20	100
	Miye.....	1	8	7	...	7	2	...	2	17	...	17	150
	Aichi.....	1	6	7	...	7	2	...	2	15	...	15	200
	Shiga.....	1	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	14	...	14	120
	Gifu.....	1	7	2	...	2	4	...	4	13	...	13	140
	Fukui.....	1	6	5	...	5	1	...	1	12	...	12	140
	Ishikawa.....	1	5	4	2	6	5	...	5	14	2	16	150
	Toyama.....	1	6	4	1	5	5	1	6	15	2	17	140
	Wakayama.....	1	7	3	1	4	...	...	...	10	1	11	140
Total.....	12	86	62	8	70	34	3	37	182	11	193	1,810	
4th Circuit.	Tottori.....	1	4	4	...	4	1	...	1	9	...	9	100
	Shimane.....	1	6	4	1	5	2	...	2	12	1	13	140
	Okayama.....	1	8	6	...	6	4	...	4	18	...	18	180
	Hiroshima.....	1	6	5	...	5	1	2	12	1	13	180	
	Yamaguchi.....	1	6	4	...	4	5	...	5	15	...	15	150
	Tokushima.....	1	8	6	1	7	...	1	1	14	2	16	140
	Kagawa.....	1	11	6	1	7	...	...	...	17	1	18	120
	Ehime.....	1	6	4	...	4	1	...	1	11	...	11	140
	Kochi.....	1	7	2	1	3	8	1	9	17	2	19	150
	Total.....	9	62	41	4	45	22	3	25	125	7	132	1,300
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki.....	1	7	2	1	3	2	...	2	11	1	12	120
	Fukuoka.....	1	10	3	2	5	3	1	4	16	3	19	200
	Oita.....	1	8	3	...	3	5	...	5	16	...	16	140
	Saga.....	1	5	6	2	8	2	1	3	13	3	16	120
	Kumamoto.....	1	4	4	...	4	...	1	1	8	1	9	150
	Miyazaki.....	1	9	...	...	...	3	...	3	12	...	12	100
	Kagoshima.....	1	6	7	1	8	3	1	4	16	2	18	150
	Okinawa.....	1	6	...	...	...	3	1	4	9	1	10	100
	Total.....	8	55	25	6	31	21	5	26	101	11	112	1,080
Grand Total.....		47	319	219	28	247	110	16	126	648	44	692	6,820

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	98	48	141	...	...	...	71	9	80	2	164	59	223
	Osaka	115	58	173	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	128	58	186
3rd Circuit.	Hyogo	175	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	175
	Nara	90	...	90	...	19	...	102	...	102	...	211	...	211
3rd Circuit.	Miye	106	...	106	25	...	...	59	...	59	...	190	...	190
	Aichi	169	...	169	...	...	...	29	...	29	...	198	...	198
3rd Circuit.	Shiga	102	...	102	...	22	...	16	...	16	...	140	...	140
	Gifu	111	...	111	...	...	...	33	...	33	...	144	...	144
3rd Circuit.	Fukui	119	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	119
	Ishikawa	76	23	105	20	...	...	31	...	31	...	127	29	156
3rd Circuit.	Toyama	88	50	138	...	...	...	101	20	121	...	189	70	259
	Wakayama	98	29	127	...	...	...	34	...	34	...	132	29	161
	Total	1,342	214	1,556	45	41	...	499	29	518	2	1,917	245	2,162
4th Circuit.	Tottori	96	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	96
	Shimane	61	15	76	...	...	...	65	25	90	...	126	40	166
4th Circuit.	Okayama	155	...	155	...	...	...	41	...	41	12	196	12	208
	Hiroshima	137	...	137	32	...	...	...	47	47	...	169	47	216
4th Circuit.	Yamaguchi	125	...	125	27	40	...	40	...	28	...	220	...	220
	Tokushima	105	26	131	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	26	160
4th Circuit.	Kagawa	85	20	105	47	...	...	61	...	61	...	193	20	213
	Ehime	103	...	103	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	134	...	134
4th Circuit.	Kochi	102	27	129	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	125	27	152
	Total	969	88	1,057	135	40	...	249	72	321	12	1,393	172	1,565
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	88	27	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	27	115
	Fukuoka	139	51	190	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	176	51	227
5th Circuit.	Oita	79	...	79	55	...	...	40	...	40	...	174	...	174
	Saga	88	29	117	...	...	...	34	...	34	...	132	29	151
5th Circuit.	Kumamoto	138	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	172
	Miyazaki	84	...	84	48	...	...	76	...	76	...	208	...	208
5th Circuit.	Kagoshima	101	45	146	...	...	...	43	...	43	...	144	45	189
	Okinawa	82	...	82	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	82	10	92
	Total	799	152	951	55	48	...	264	10	274	...	1,166	162	1,328
	Grand Total	5,005	719	5,724	455	149	19	108	120	1,717	14	7,206	872	8,078

TABLE 20.—SUPPLEMENTARY SCHOOLS FOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

Total Number of Public Supplementary schools for Technical Instruction.																					
No of Schools.			Teachers.				Pupils.				Pupils admitted during the year.				Pupils who completed their Courses of Study.						
Public.	Private.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total No. of Pupils who completed their Courses.	
1st Circuit.	Kanagawa.....	1	1	2	7	...	7	1	8	75	...	21	98	26	...	124	3	...	3	...	3
	Chiba.....	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
	Tochigi.....	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
	Shizuoka.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	174	...	174	...	...	...	...	...
	Yamanashi.....	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	3	67	15	82	30	9	39	39	9	1	10	10	10
Total.....		4	3	7	12	1	13	5	18	156	36	192	142	30	172	49	221	12	1	13	24
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido.....	2	...	2	5	...	5	...	5	122	...	...	122	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...
	Iwate.....	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
	Aomori.....	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	34	6	40	34	6	40	40	...	...	...	...	...
	Yamagata.....	3	...	3	4	...	4	...	4	151	3	154	76	3	79	79	15	...	...	...	...
	Akita.....	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	56	...	56	56	...	56	56	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		9	...	9	13	...	13	...	13	463	9	472	323	9	332	332	15	...	...	...	...

3rd Circuit.	Osaka	16	...	16	2	...	2	...	2	1,158	39	1,197	...	1,197	918	30	948	...	948	27	...	27	...	27
	Hyogo	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	234	10	244	...	244	214	5	219	...	219	...	...	...	...
	Miye	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	4	115	...	115	...	115	115	...	115	...	115	...	...	...	...
	Aichi	3	...	3	9	...	9	...	9	388	26	414	...	414	358	24	382	...	382	17	...	17	...	
	Shiga	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	20	...	20	...	20	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...
	Gifu	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	3	33	...	33	...	33	29	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	...
	Fukui	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	59	...	59	...	59	109	...	109	...	109	...	...	...	...
	Toyama	5	...	5	9	...	9	...	9	175	76	251	...	251	175	52	227	...	227	...	10	10	10	
	Total	31	...	31	32	...	37	...	37	2,182	151	2,333	...	2,333	1,938	111	2,049	...	2,049	44	10	54	54	
4th Circuit.	Okayama	2	...	2	7	...	7	...	7	96	61	157	...	157	49	26	75	...	75	...	...	...	...
	Hiroshima	7	...	7	6	...	6	...	6	224	33	257	...	257	187	27	214	...	214	...	...	...	...
	Yamaguchi	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	35	35	...	35	...	14	14	...	14	...	5	5	5
	Tokushima	3	...	3	5	...	5	...	5	170	21	191	...	191	70	10	80	...	80	28	...	28	28	
	Kagawa	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	67	...	67	...	67	20	...	20	...	20	2	...	2	2	
	Kochi	15	...	15	12	...	11	...	23	391	291	682	...	682	281	213	494	...	494	10	5	15	15	
5th Circuit.	Total	29	...	29	31	...	16	...	47	948	441	1,389	...	1,389	607	290	897	...	897	40	10	50	50	
	Oita	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	19	...	19	...	19	48	...	48	...	48	27	...	27	27	
	Saga	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	5	80	...	80	...	80	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...
	Kumamoto	12	...	12	12	...	14	...	14	512	62	574	...	574	303	27	330	...	330	25	3	28	28	
	Miyazaki	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	19	...	19	...	19	26	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...
	Kagoshima	2	...	2	4	...	7	...	11	44	55	99	...	99	23	28	50	...	50	...	15	15	15	
Grand Total	Total	17	...	17	24	...	9	...	33	674	117	791	...	791	419	55	474	...	474	52	18	70	70	
	Total	90	3	93	112	31	143	5	148	4,423	754	5,177	200	5,377	3,429	495	3,924	49	3,973	163	39	202	11	213

TABLE 21.—BLIND AND DUMB SCHOOLS.
(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, <i>P_h</i> and <i>Ken.</i>	No. of Schools.			Teachers.						
	Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.	Gov. and Public.			Private.	Total No. of Teachers.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Dept. of Education	1	...	1	8	1	9	...	8	1	9
1st Cir. { Niigata .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
2nd Cir. { Hokkaido.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
3rd Cir. { Kyoto	1	...	1	10	2	12	...	10	2	12
Total.....	2	2	4	18	3	21	4	23	3	25

TABLE 21.—BLIND AND DUMB SCHOOLS—Continued.
(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896).

[illegible]

Dept of Education	32	3	35	...	7	1	8	...	...	43	39	35	74	5	2	7	81	83	41	124
1st Unit { Niigata .....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13
2d Unit { Hokkaido .....	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
3d Unit { Kyoto	10	4	14	...	10	9	19	...	...	33	53	20	73	6	1	7	80	79	34	113
Total	42	7	49	4	17	10	27	13	3	16	96	55	147	11	3	14	161	179	78	257

TABLE 21.—BLIND AND DUMB SCHOOLS—Continued.

Gov. Department, Fu and Ken.	No. of Pupils who completed their Courses of Study during the Year.														Grand Total.		
	Blind Pupils.				Dumb Pupils.												
	Ordinary Course.	Industrial Course.	Total.		Ordinary Course.				Industrial Course.		Total No. of Dumb Pupils.						
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Dept. of Education	6	1	7			2	...	2	3	5	12	...	12				
2nd Unit { Kyoto .....	...	5	5			6	1	7	1	8	12	1	13			
Total	6	6	12			8	1	9	4	13	24	1	25				

TABLE 22.—KINDERGARTENS.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896).

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	No. of Kinder- gartens.		Teachers.						Infants.				Those who completed the Kindergarten Course.			
	Gov. and Public.	Private.	Teachers.			Assistants.			Gov. and Public.		Private.		Gov. and Public.		Private.	
			Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.	Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Total No. of those who completed the Kindergarten Course.
Dept. of Education.	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	6	114	101	215	...	40	43	83	83
1st Circuit.	18	22	40	54	38	92	1	3	96	915	1,621	423	301	232	533	805
	3	1	4	5	1	6	...	...	6	124	104	15	46	30	76	84
	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	37	31	68	...	21	16	37	37
	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	56	51	107	...	26	32	58	58
	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	40	41	81	30	60	42	5	11
	2	1	3	4	2	6	5	11	169	112	281	39	96	51	10	18
	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	25	14	39	24	30	42	8	120
	2	1	3	4	2	6	5	11	11	13	24	30	30	51	1	148
	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	12	9	21	21
	6	...	6	9	...	9	...	16	284	250	534	...	146	107	...	253
	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	2	45	38	83	...	27	19	46	46
	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	70	43	113	...	50	30	...	80
	36	26	62	79	44	123	14	18	1,792	1,365	3,157	498	785	568	1,353	1,633
2nd Circuit.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	36	31	67	63	11	18	29	53
	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	4	77	58	135	...	23	21	44	44
	...	2	2	2	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	121
	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	34	21	55	...	33	25	58	58
	3	4	7	3	4	7	5	13	147	110	257	195	67	64	131	276

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	23	3	26	51	7	58	33	..	33	91	1,244	1,028	2,272	83	52	135	2,407	409	332	741	39	23	62	803
	Osaka	41	..	41	80	..	80	29	7	4	23	109	2,946	2,620	5,566	273	..	..	5,566	1,115	946	2,061	..	..	2,061
	Hyogo	1	8	9	1	6	7	4	12	16	23	82	68	150	481	208	..	..	481	28	73	109	82	191	264
	Nara	4	..	4	4	..	4	3	..	3	7	163	124	287	63	48	..	..	287	55	50	105	15	..	105
	Miyu	1	2	3	1	3	4	..	..	..	4	34	38	72	134	76	..	..	183	..	..	..	7	22	22
	Aichi	3	1	4	..	3	3	..	5	5	8	165	117	282	27	34	61	..	..	..	..	42	17	59	59
	Shiga	3	1	4	..	..	5	7	2	9	9	135	126	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fukui	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	70	36	106	9	5	14	..	..	74	176	..	..	..	176
	Ishikawa	3	1	4	4	2	6	..	..	..	6	35	16	51	..	..	..	..	..	40	96	5	1	6	102
	Toyama	2	..	1	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	35	16	51	..	..	..	..	..	4	25	..	..	..	25
4th Circuit.	Wakayama	84	17	101	152	21	173	76	19	95	286	4,996	4,274	9,270	589	423	1,012	10,282	1,829	1,493	3,322	210	130	340	3,662
	Total .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shimane	2	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	38	31	69	..	..	..	..	69	57	36	93	..	..	93
	Okayama	9	1	10	10	1	11	6	1	7	18	435	428	863	20	22	42	1,005	136	113	249	3	3	6	255
	Hiroshima	2	3	5	1	3	4	2	4	6	10	63	48	111	60	58	118	129	21	16	37	23	21	44	81
	Yamaguchi	4	2	6	..	..	..	1	3	4	4	84	60	144	20	15	35	179	48	43	91	12	18	30	121
	Tokushima	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	21	..	..	..	..	7	11	18	..	..	..	18
	Kagawa	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	4	90	71	161	..	..	..	..	161	19	14	33	..	..	33
	Ehime	1	2	3	2	4	6	..	..	..	6	60	38	98	73	84	157	255	18	16	34	21	15	36	70
	Kochi	9	..	9	12	..	12	1	..	1	13	232	216	448	..	..	..	448	153	101	254	..	..	..	254
5th Circuit.	Total	30	8	38	30	8	38	12	8	20	58	1,019	896	1,915	173	179	352	2,367	459	350	809	59	57	116	925
	Nagasaki	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	..	3	7	204	139	343	32	25	57	400	79	54	133	..	..	..	133
	Fukuoka .....	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	5	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oita	1	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	53	43	96	..	..	..	96	16	22	38	..	..	..	38
	Kumamoto	5	1	6	7	1	8	7	..	7	15	197	163	360	23	19	42	402	97	70	167	..	..	..	167
	Miyazaki	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	23	39	39	..	..	..	7	7	14	14
	Kagoshima	1	..	1	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	68	60	128	..	..	..	128	9	15	24	..	..	..	24
	Total	10	4	14	19	4	23	10	..	10	33	522	405	927	86	72	158	1,085	201	161	362	7	7	14	376
	Grand Total	164	59	223	287	81	368	119	39	158	526	8,590	7,151	15,471	1,541	1,322	2,863	18,604	3,381	2,679	6,060	530	395	925	6,985

Kagawa	22	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	25	...	...	...	...	25	...
Ehime.....	22	20	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	20	42	...	...	...	...	42	...
Kochi	25	11	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	11	36	...	...	...	...	36	...
Total	161	107	268	9	17	26	×	1	×	161	107	268	9	17	26	×	294	1
Nagasaki	9	4	13	9	9	18	×	1	×	9	4	13	9	9	18	×	31	1
Fukuoka	35	19	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	19	54	...	...	...	...	54	...
Oita	12	14	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	26	...	...	...	...	26	...
Saga	19	17	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	36	...	...	...	...	36	...
Kumamoto	17	56	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	56	73	...	...	...	...	73	...
Miyazaki	8	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13	...	...	...	...	13	...
Kagoshima	12	9	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	21	...	...	...	...	21	...
Okinawa.....	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	6	...
Total	114	128	242	9	9	18	×	2	×	114	128	242	9	9	18	×	260	2
Grand Total	812	560	1,372	199	136	335	7	×	×	814	561	1,375	199	136	335	7	1,710	×

× Foreigners.

3rd Circuit.									
Kyoto.....	619	...	619	257	876	...	619	257	876
Osaka.....	1,561	...	1,561	...	1,561	...	1,561	...	1,561
Hyogo.....	600	...	600	...	600	...	600	...	600
Nara.....	569	...	569	92	661	...	569	92	661
Miye.....	468	...	468	...	468	...	468	...	468
Aichi.....	783	...	783	...	783	...	783	...	783
Shiga.....	324	...	324	...	324	...	324	...	324
Gifu.....	841	...	841	...	841	...	841	...	841
Fukui.....	616	...	616	...	616	...	616	...	616
Ishikawa.....	870	...	870	...	870	...	870	...	870
Toyama.....	377	...	377	...	377	...	377	...	377
Wakayama.....	518	...	518	...	518	...	518	...	518
Total.....	8,146	...	8,146	349	8,495	...	8,146	349	8,495
4th Circuit.									
Tottori.....	282	...	282	...	282	...	282	...	282
Shimane.....	557	...	557	...	557	...	557	...	557
Okayama.....	809	...	809	435	1,244	...	809	435	1,244
Hiroshima.....	664	...	664	122	786	...	664	122	786
Yamaguchi.....	660	...	660	...	660	...	660	...	660
Tokushima.....	869	...	869	...	869	...	869	...	869
Kagawa.....	597	...	597	...	597	...	597	...	597
Ehime.....	856	...	856	...	856	...	856	...	856
Kochi.....	1,054	...	1,054	...	1,054	...	1,054	...	1,054
Total.....	6,348	...	6,348	557	6,905	...	6,348	557	6,905
5th Circuit.									
Nagasaki.....	320	...	320	473	793	...	320	473	793
Fukuoka.....	2,243	...	2,243	...	2,243	...	2,243	...	2,243
Oita.....	774	...	774	...	774	...	774	...	774
Saga.....	925	...	925	...	925	...	925	...	925
Kumamoto.....	1,506	...	1,506	...	1,506	...	1,506	...	1,506
Miyazaki.....	337	...	337	...	337	...	337	...	337
Kagoshima.....	514	...	514	...	514	...	514	...	514
Okinawa.....	256	...	256	...	256	...	256	...	256
Total.....	6,875	...	6,909	473	7,382	...	6,909	473	7,382
Grand Total.....	33,850	169	34,019	6,662	40,681	97	34,116	6,662	40,778

Note : For the first circuit the population of the *Ken* of Kanagawa in which no middle School had as yet been established is taken into account in the total ratio of pupils per 10,000 of population.

TABLE 30.—NUMBER OF GRADUATES IN ORDINARY MIDDLE SCHOOLS FOR 1896.

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, F ^u and Ken.	No. of Graduates.						
	Ordinary Middle Schools.				Total No. of Graduates.		
	Gov. and Public.		Private.		Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.
	Main Course.	Special Course.	Total.	Main Course.			
Dept. of Education.....	26	...	26	...	26	...	26
1st Circuit. { Tokyo..... Niigata..... Chiba..... Ibaraki..... Gumma..... Tochigi..... Shizuoka..... Yamanashi..... Nagano..... Total.....	181	...	181	354	181	354	535
	32	...	32	...	32	...	32
	12	...	12	...	12	...	12
	22	...	22	...	22	...	22
	22	...	22	...	22	...	22
	29	...	29	...	29	...	29
	28	...	28	...	28	...	28
	22	...	22	...	22	...	22
	29	...	29	...	29	...	29
	377	...	377	354	377	354	731

2nd Circuit. { Hokkaido..... Miyagi..... Fukushima..... Iwate..... Aomori..... Yamagata..... Akita..... Total.....	...	6	6	...	6	...	6
	18	...	18	...	18	...	18
	31	...	31	...	31	...	31
	17	...	17	...	17	...	17
	16	...	16	...	16	...	16
	45	...	45	...	45	...	45
	15	...	15	...	15	...	15
	142	6	148	...	148	...	148

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...
	Osaka	37	...	37	...	37	...	37	...
	Hyogo.....	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
	Nara	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
	Miye	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...
	Aichi	41	4	45	...	45	...	45	...
	Shiga	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
	Gifu	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
	Gifu	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...
	Fukui	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...
4th Circuit.	Ishikawa	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...
	Toyama	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
	Wakayama.....	272	4	276	...	276	...	276	...
	Total								
	Tottori	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
	Shimane.....	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
	Okayama	32	17	32	17	32	17	32	17
	Hiroshima	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...
	Yamaguchi	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	...
	Tokushima	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...
5th Circuit.	Kagawa	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...
	Ehime	41	...	41	...	41	...	41	...
	Kochi	49	...	49	...	49	...	49	...
	Total	320	17	320	17	320	17	320	17
	Nagasaki	38	...	38	33	38	33	38	71
	Fukuoka.....	124	...	124	...	124	...	124	124
	Oita.....	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	27
	Saga	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	45
	Kumamoto	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	28
	Miyazaki	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	9
Grand Total	Oknawa.....	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
	Total	273	...	273	33	273	33	273	306
	Grand Total	1,410	10	1,420	404	1,420	404	1,824	

TABLE 31.—SHOWING THE CAREER OF PUPILS AFTER GRADUATION IN GOV. AND PUBLIC

ORDINARY MIDDLE SCHOOLS FOR 1896.

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Passed on to the Higher Schools.	Entered Special or Technical Schools, etc.	Enrolled as Candidates for Military Officers or entered the Army as Soldiers.	Engaged as School Teachers.	Entered into Govern- ment Service.	Engaged in Other Occupations.	Still without Oc- cupation or unknown.	Died.	Total.	
	19	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	26
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	102	18	8	1	1	47	...	181	
	Niigata	17	4	3	...	...	4	1	32
	Chiba	4	1	2	...	...	4	1	12
	Ibaraki	6	4	3	3	2	...	...	22
	Gumma	7	3	...	...	3	2	...	22
	Tochigi	8	3	...	1	...	1	...	29	
	Shizuoka	10	5	4	2	2	1	...	28	
	Yamanashi	10	6	2	...	...	1	...	22
	Nagano	17	3	1	...	1	1	...	29	
	Total	181	47	26	7	9	44	61	2	377
	2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	2	3	1	6
Miyagi		8	5	2	2	...	1	...	18	
Fukushima		8	3	7	1	5	4	...	31	
Iwate		6	3	...	...	5	3	...	17
Aomori		2	5	3	2	3	1	...	16	
Yamagata		20	10	6	1	1	5	2	45	
Akita		9	1	1	1	1	4	...	15	
Total	53	27	19	6	14	16	12	1	148	

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	18	7	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	33
	Osaka	16	2	2	1	...	...	5	...	12	...	37
	Hyogo	10	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	18
	Nara	7	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	13
	Miye	15	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	22
	Aichi	16	15	6	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	45
	Shiga	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	10
	Gifu	4	...	7	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	17
	Fukui	10	11	5	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	35
	Ishikawa	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Toyama	15	5	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	24
	Wakayama	7	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	18
	Total	123	52	32	9	...	...	29	...	26	...	276
4th Circuit.	Tottori	8	1	1	3	...	3	...	3	4	...	20
	Shimane	9	1	3	6	...	...	1	...	2	...	23
	Okayama	20	5	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	32
	Hiroshima	10	5	12	3	...	3	4	...	12	...	49
	Yamaguchi	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
	Tokushima	10	6	8	1	...	3	2	...	16	...	46
	Kagawa	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6
	Ehime	12	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	41
	Kochi	19	9	14	...	...	4	1	...	12	...	49
	Total	145	31	36	13	...	13	14	...	67	...	320
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	14	9	1	...	...	2	4	...	8	...	38
	Fukuoka	46	26	5	8	...	6	10	...	22	...	124
	Oita	9	8	2	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	27
	Saga	19	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	45
	Kumamoto	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	28
	Miyazaki	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	9
	Okinawa .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Total	102	64	13	15	...	12	15	...	51	...	273
	Grand Total	623	223	126	50	...	53	118	...	222	...	1,420

TABLE 32.—NUMBER OF HIGHER FEMALE

(Corrected up to the 31st

Gov. Department, Fu and Ken.		No. of Schools.			Gov. and Public.					
		Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.	Regular Teachers.			Assistant- teachers.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dept. of Education.....		1	...	1	2	10	12	5	2	7
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	1	...	1	1	3	4	4	3	7
	Tochigi	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	2	2
	Shizuoka .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagano	1	...	1	...	4	4	1	3	4
	Total	3	1	4	1	10	11	5	8	13
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto.....	1	...	1	5	7	12	8	13	21
	Osaka	1	...	1	4	6	10	6	11	17
	Nara	1	...	1	...	4	4	...	3	3
	Aichi	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	3	5
	Shiga	1	1	2	...	6	6	1	4	5
	Fukui.....	1	...	1	3	3	6	...	1	1
	Wakayama	1	...	1	...	5	5	...	...	...
	Total	7	1	8	12	33	45	17	35	52
4th Circuit.	Tottori .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hiroshima.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yamaguchi .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kagawa .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kochi	1	...	1	2	3	5	...	1	1
	Total	1	4	5	2	3	5	...	1	1
5th Circuit.	Miyazaki.....	1	...	1	1	3	4	...	2	2
Grand Total.....		13	6	19	18	59	77	27	48	75

SCHOOLS AND OF INSTRUCTORS.

December 1896).

Instructors.

Total No. of Instructors in Gov. and Public Schools.	Private.						Total No. of Instructors.							
	Regular Teachers.			Assistant- teachers.			Total No. of Instructors in Private Schools.	Gov. and Public.			Private.			Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
19	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	12	19	...	...	...	19
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	...	...	...	11
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5
...	1	...	1	...	6	6	7	...	...	...	1	6	7	7
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	...	...	...	8
24	1	...	1	...	6	6	7	6	18	24	1	6	7	31
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	20	33	...	...	...	33
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	27	...	...	...	27
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	7
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	7
11	2	4	6	10	...	10	16	1	10	11	12	4	16	27
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	7
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5
97	2	4	6	10	...	10	16	29	68	97	12	4	16	113
...	11	3	14	...	2	2	16	...	...	...	11	5	16	16
...	5	3	8	3	...	3	11	...	...	...	8	3	11	11
...	6	3	9	7	4	11	20	...	...	...	13	7	20	20
...	1	6	7	6	2	8	15	...	...	...	7	8	15	15
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	..	...	6
6	23	15	38	16	8	24	62	2	4	6	39	23	62	68
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	..	6
152	26	19	45	26	14	40	85	45	107	152	52	33	85	237

TABLE 33.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN HIGHER

(Corrected up to the 31st

Gov. Department, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>		No. of Pupils.						
		Gov. and Public.				Private.		
		Main Course.	Special Industrial Course.	Supplementary Course.	Total.	Main Course.	Special Industrial Course.	Supplementary Course.
Dept. of Education		344	...	10	354	...	...	...
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	279	...	...	279	...	...	...
	Tochigi	122	31	6	159	...	...	...
	Shizuoka .....	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
	Nagano	101	154	...	255	...	...	...
	Total	502	185	6	693	100	...	...
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	381	152	10	543	...	...	...
	Osaka	500	215	6	721	...	...	...
	Nara	103	20	...	123	...	...	...
	Aichi	64	26	...	90	...	...	...
	Shiga	238	44	2	284	222	29	4
	Fukui	98	...	21	119	...	...	...
	Wakayama	79	...	...	79	...	...	...
	Total	1,463	457	39	1,959	222	29	4
4th Circuit.	Tottori .....	...	...	...	...	52	22	...
	Hiroshima .....	...	...	...	...	86	17	1
	Yamaguchi .....	...	...	...	...	120	27	...
	Kagawa .....	...	...	...	...	129	44	6
	Kochi	183	...	...	183	...	...	...
	Total	183	...	...	183	387	110	7
5th Circuit.	Miyazaki	104	...	...	104	...	...	...
Grand Total		2,596	642	55	3,293	709	139	11

TABLE 34.—HIGHER SCHOOLS.
(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896).

Gov. Department.	Name of Schools.	No. of Schools.	Instructors.					No. of Pupils.	Pupils admitted during the year.	Graduates.
			Instructors.	Assistant-Instructors.	Temporary Assistants.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.			
Dept. of Education.	First Higher School	1	43	7	29	5	84	1,308	378	366
	Second Higher School	1	28	2	11	2	43	650	232	119
	Third Higher School	1	29	6	11	...	46	494	84	52
	Fourth Higher School	1	21	12	8	2	43	608	165	70
	Fifth Higher School	1	26	9	16	2	53	971	270	110
	Yamaguchi Higher School	1	7	...	12	1	20	200	81	27
	Total	6	154	36	87	12	289	4,931	1,210	774

TABLE 35.—IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

Gov. Department.	University Hall and Colleges.	No. of Professors and Assistants.					Students and Pupils.			Those admitted during the year.			* Graduates.		
		Professors.	Assistant- Professors.	Temporary Assistants.	Foreign Professors.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
Dept. of Education.	University Hall .....	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	146	57	..	57	6	..	6
	College of Law	12	1	5	4	22	536	15	551	207	6	213	97	3	100
	College of Medicine	20	7	1	2	30	159	64	223	55	109	164	23	71	94
	College of Engineering	14	8	19	1	42	342	3	345	135	..	135	80	..	80
	College of Literature	12	3	8	4	27	236	12	248	94	5	99	50	8	58
	College of Science	16	2	..	1	19	99	6	105	37	1	38	18	..	18
	College of Agriculture	11	14	5	2	32	54	161	215	20	56	76	40	44	84
	Total	85	35	38	14	172	1,572	261	1,833	605	177	782	314	126	440

* Including students and pupils who completed the University Hall study, a course of state medicine, and elective courses.

Besides the foreign instructors enumerated in the above table there was one foreign instructor of agriculture employed in the College of Engineering and another of Commerce in the College of Literature.

TABLE 36:—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896.)

Total Number of Special Schools.																
Fu and Ken.	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.						
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.		Total No. of Instructors.	Public.	Private.		Total No. of Pupils.	Public.	Private.		Total No. of Graduates.	
					Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.		Total.
1st Circuit.	...	24	24	..	446	1	447	...	6,374	41	6,415	...	1,210	8	1,218	1,218
	...	4	4	...	6	...	6	...	135	...	135	...	4	...	4	4
	...	28	28	...	452	1	453	...	6,509	41	6,550	...	1,214	8	1,222	1,222
Circuit.	1	4	5	19	24	...	24	352	79	...	79	431	47	35	82	82
	1	3	4	18	49	...	49	362	581	14	595	957	50	2	107	157
	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	38	...	38	38	...	...	...	...

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	3	...	32	1	32	...	32	592	2	594	...	594	69	...	69	...	...	69
	Osaka	2	1	3	27	...	7	7	547	...	547	250	797	89	66	155	20	...	20
	Hyogo	1	1	11	...	...	3	3	175	...	175	6	21	21	...	21	4	...	4
	Aichi	1	1	17	...	...	17	17	524	...	524	...	524	74	...	74	...	...	74
	Shiga ..	1	1	8	...	...	5	5	159	...	159	26	185	22	...	22	11	...	11
	Fukui ..	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	242	...	242	...	242	47	...	47	...	...	47
	Ishikawa	2	2	21	2	...	7	28	163	7	170	49	219	20	1	21	5	...	10
	Toyama	3	3	19	...	...	...	19	348	...	348	...	348	15	...	15	...	...	15
	Total	14	5*	142	2	...	22	164	2,750	9	2,759	331	3,090	357	67	424	40	5	45
		1		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
4th Circuit.	Tottori	1	...	8	...	...	...	8	123	...	123	...	123	21	...	21	...	...	21
	Hiroshima	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	87	...	87	...	87	6	...	6	...	...	6
	Yamaguchi	4	...	22	...	...	...	22	335	...	335	...	335	44	...	44	...	...	44
	Kochi	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	68	...	68	...	68	35	...	35	...	...	35
	Total	7	...	40	...	...	...	40	613	...	613	...	613	106	...	106	...	...	106
				1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	1	...	12	...	...	...	12	188	...	188	...	188	21	...	21	...	...	21
	Fukuoka	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	115	...	115	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Osaka	1	...	12	...	...	...	12	128	...	128	...	128	25	...	25	...	...	25
	Saga	1	...	5	...	...	...	5	46	...	46	...	46	6	...	6	...	...	6
	Kumamoto	1	1	7	...	...	4	11	125	...	125	50	175	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Miyazaki	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	51	...	51	...	51	19	...	19	...	...	19
	Kagoshima	2	...	17	...	...	...	17	478	...	478	...	478	35	...	35	...	...	35
	Total	9	1	62	...	...	4	66	1,131	...	1,131	50	1,181	106	...	106	8	...	114
				3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	54	11*	505	2	...	86	501	7,494	9	7,503	1,336	8,839	1,057	67	1,124	242	5	247
		1		12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,371

* Branch Departments.

X Foreigners.

TABLE 34.—HIGHER SCHOOLS.
(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896).

Gov. Department.	Name of Schools.	No. of Schools.	Instructors.					No. of Pupils.	Pupils admitted during the year.	Graduates.
			Instructors.	Assistant- Instructors.	Temporary Assistants.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.			
Dept. of Education.	First Higher School	1	43	7	29	5	84	1,308	378	366
	Second Higher School	1	28	2	11	2	43	650	232	119
	Third Higher School	1	29	6	11	...	46	494	84	52
	Fourth Higher School	1	21	12	8	2	43	608	165	70
	Fifth Higher School	1	26	9	16	2	53	971	270	110
	Yamaguchi Higher School	1	7	...	12	1	20	200	81	27
	Total	6	154	36	87	12	289	4,231	1,210	774

TABLE 35.—IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

(Corrected up to the 31st December, 1896.)

Gov. Department.	University Hall and Colleges.	No. of Professors and Assistants.					Students and Pupils.			Those admitted during the year.			* Graduates.		
		Professors.	Assistant- Professors.	Temporary Assistants.	Foreign Professors.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
Dept. of Education.	University Hall .....	..	..	..	..	...	146	...	146	57	...	57	6	...	6
	College of Law	12	1	5	4	22	536	15	551	207	6	213	97	3	100
	College of Medicine	20	7	1	2	30	159	64	223	55	109	164	23	71	94
	College of Engineering	14	8	19	1	42	342	3	345	135	...	135	80	...	80
	College of Literature	12	3	8	4	27	236	12	248	94	5	99	50	8	58
	College of Science	16	2	..	1	19	99	6	105	37	1	38	18	...	18
	College of Agriculture	11	14	5	2	32	54	161	215	20	56	76	40	44	84
	Total	85	35	38	14	172	1,572	261	1,833	605	177	782	314	126	440

* Including students and pupils who completed the University Hall study, a course of state medicine, and elective courses.

Besides the foreign instructors enumerated in the above table there was one foreign instructor of agriculture employed in the College of Engineering and another of Commerce in the College of Literature.

3rd	Aichi	1	2	3	23	4	...	4	27	580	42	2	44	624	40	5	1	6	46
	Total	3	10	13	60	79	...	79	139	1,294	740	16	756	2,050	137	145	3	148	285
4th Circuit.	Hiroshima .....	...	1	1	...	5	...	5	5	...	20	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumamoto .....	...	1	1	...	14	...	14	14	...	91	...	91	91	...	...	...	...	...
5th Circuit.	Kagoshima .....	...	1	1	...	7	...	7	7	...	30	...	30	30	...	15	...	15	15
	Total .....	...	2	2	...	21	...	21	21	...	121	...	121	121	...	15	...	15	15
Grand Total.....		3	41	44	60	557	1	558	618	1,294	7,390	57	7,447	8,741	137	1,374	11	1,385	1,522

X Foreigners.

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	3	...	32	1	...	32	592	2	594	...	594	69	...	69	...	...	69
	Osaka	2	1	3	27	...	1	547	...	547	250	797	89	66	155	20	...	175
	Hyogo	1	1	11	17	...	11	175	...	175	6	181	21	...	21	4	...	25
	Aichi	1	1	17	...	...	17	524	...	524	...	524	74	...	74	...	...	74
	Shiga ..	1	1	8	...	...	8	159	...	159	26	185	22	...	22	11	...	33
	Fukui ..	1	1	7	...	...	7	242	...	242	...	242	47	...	47	...	...	47
	Ishikawa	2	2	21	2	...	21	163	7	170	49	219	20	1	21	5	10	31
	Toyama	3	...	19	...	...	19	348	...	348	...	348	15	...	15	...	...	15
	Total	14	5*	142	2	...	142	2,750	9	2,759	331	3,090	357	67	424	40	5	469
		1		2	...	...	2											
4th Circuit.	Tottori	1	...	8	...	...	8	123	...	123	...	123	21	...	21	...	...	21
	Hiroshima	1	...	4	...	...	4	87	...	87	...	87	6	...	6	...	...	6
	Yamaguchi	4	...	22	...	...	22	335	...	335	...	335	44	...	44	...	...	44
	Kochi	1	...	6	...	...	6	68	...	68	...	68	35	...	35	...	...	35
	Total	7	...	40	...	...	40	613	...	613	...	613	106	...	106	...	...	106
				1	...	...	1											
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	1	...	12	...	...	12	188	...	188	...	188	21	...	21	...	...	21
	Fukuoka	2	...	7	...	...	7	115	...	115	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oita	1	...	12	...	...	12	128	...	128	...	128	25	...	25	...	...	25
	Saga	1	...	5	...	...	5	46	...	46	...	46	6	...	6	...	...	6
	Kumamoto	1	...	7	...	...	7	125	...	125	50	175	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Miyazaki	1	...	2	...	...	2	51	...	51	...	51	19	...	19	...	...	19
	Kagoshima	2	...	17	...	...	17	478	...	478	...	478	35	...	35	...	...	35
	Total	9	1	62	...	...	62	1,131	...	1,131	50	1,181	106	...	106	8	...	114
				3	...	...	3											
														
Grand Total		54	11*	503	2	...	503	7,494	9	7,503	1,336	8,839	1,057	67	1,124	242	5	247 1,371
		1		1	...	...	1											

* Branch Departments.

X Foreigners.

TABLE 38.—MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS.
(Corrected up to the 31st December 1896.)

Total Number of Miscellaneous Schools.																	
No. of Schools.			Instructors.				Pupils.				Graduates.						
			Public.		Private.		Total No. of Instructors.	Public.		Private.		Total No. of Pupils.	Public.		Private.		
					Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	Total.
Hokkaido,	Public.	Private.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total No. of Graduates.	
	...	311	7	...	...	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	12	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	20	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	459	461	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
														

1st Circuit.

Ehime	7	7	.....	12	5	17	17	.....	163	170	332	333	.....	12	22	34	34
Kochi	2	2	.....	7	1	1	7	.....	180	4	184	184	.....	258	...	258	258
Total	3	176	179 5 611	301	73	374	382	92146	238	6,894	2,524	9,418	4	1,182	277	1,459	1,463
Nagasaki	1	20	21	36	20	46	46	163	163	1,013	377	1,396	1,553	54	162	71	233
Fukuoka	12	12	.....	25	6	31	31	.....	424	491	915	915	.....	129	13	142	142
Oita	11	11	.....	12	2	14	14	.....	295	61	356	356	.....	31	4	35	35
Saga	4	4	.....	25	5	30	30	.....	257	137	394	394	.....	11	14	25	25
Kumamoto	28	28	.....	99	20	119	119	.....	2,563	800	3,363	3,363	.....	260	131	391	391
Miyazaki	1	1	2 6	5	...	5	11 58	...	58	53	...	53	111 3	...	...	...	3
Kagoshima	7	7	.....	30	4	34	34	...	...	829	95	924	924	...	106	...	106
Okinawa	1	...	1 3	...	...	...	3 45	...	45	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...
Total	3	83	86 9	232	47	279	288	266	266	5,434	1,961	7,395	7,661	57	699	233	989
Grand Total	14	1,117	1,131	2,374	602	2,976	3,032	1,312	50,908	16,085	87,082	88,395	63	8,083	2,973	11,056	11,222

* Branch Departments.

× Foreigners.

TABLE 39.—

(Corrected up to the

Gov. Department, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>	No. of Libraries.			No. of		
	Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.	Gov. and Public.		
				Japanese and Chinese.	European.	Total.
Dept. of Education	1	...	1	123,750	31,978	155,728
1st Circuit. {						
Tokyo .....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Niigata .....	...	4	4	...	...	...
Chiba .....	...	2	2	...	...	...
Ibaraki .....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Shizuoka .....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total .....	...	9	9	...	...	...
2nd Circuit. {						
Miyagi	2	1	3	31,707	563	32,270
Fukushima .....	...	3	3	...	...	...
Yamagata .....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total	2	5	7	31,707	563	32,270
3rd Circuit. {						
Kyoto .....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Nara .....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Miye .....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Gifu	1	...	1	19,594	1,740	21,334
Toyama .....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total	1	4	5	19,594	1,740	21,334
4th Circuit. {						
Hiroshima	1	...	1	9,530	284	9,814
Yamaguchi .....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Tokushima	1	...	1	98,586	5,232	103,818
Kochi .....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total	2	2	4	108,116	5,516	113,632
5th Circuit. {						
Kagoshima	1	...	1	11,058	287	11,345
Grand Total	7	20	27	294,225	40,084	334,309

LIBRARIES.

31st December 1896.)

Volumes.				No. of Days on which Libraries were open during the year.			No. of Visitors.		
Private.			Total No. of Volumes.	Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.	Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.
Japanese and Chinese.	European.	Total.							
...	...	...	155,728	336	...	336	74,034	...	74,034
31,859	3,352	35,211	35,211	...	357	357	...	24,204	24,204
8,829	87	8,916	8,916	...	516	516	...	1,839	1,839
5,985	109	6,094	6,094	...	343	343	...	889	889
2,178	32	2,210	2,210	...	265	265	...	545	545
1,440	7	1,447	1,447	...	76	76	...	218	218
50,291	3,587	53,878	53,878	...	1,557	1,557	...	27,695	27,695
26,223	193	26,216	28,486	405	96	501	6,636	107	6,743
1,977	74	2,051	2,051	...	350	350	...	339	339
389	61	450	450	...	198	198	...	876	876
28,389	328	28,717	60,987	405	644	1,049	6,636	1,322	7,958
16,216	235	16,451	16,451	...	295	295	...	148	148
7,255	...	7,255	7,255	..	365	365	...	150	150
21,062	...	21,062	21,062	...	12	2	...	9	9
...	...	...	21,334	275	...	275	20	...	20
781	3,388	4,169	4,169	...	255	255	...	1,276	1,276
45,314	3,623	48,937	70,271	275	927	1,202	20	1,583	1,603
...	...	...	9,814	261	...	261	10	...	10
358	32	390	390	...	106	106	...	1,272	1,272
...	...	...	103,818	336	...	336	5,025	...	5,025
24,890	701	25,591	25,591	...	289	289	...	691	691
25,248	733	25,981	139,613	597	395	992	5,035	1,963	6,998
...	...	...	11,345	83	...	83	714	...	74
149,242	8,271	157,513	491,822	1,696	3,523	5,219	86,439	32,563	119,002

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	7,451	219,455	...	1,938	34,053	19,068	5,287	23,307	6,429	11,243
	Osaka	10,377	243,205	104	4,632	67,408	14,509	10,000	41,885	3,149	10,519
	Hyogo	3,270	250,117	...	1,967	45,148	8,042	174	30,319	5,431	5,835
	Nara	1,400	104,187	225	1,409	23,807	6,304	555	6,123	5,389	5,187
	Miye	1,362	133,458	302	938	60,245	4,644	180	10,074	4,198	3,655
	Aichi	6,079	182,508	748	1,861	48,163	45,208	...	13,550	3,981	8,071
	Shiga	1,155	142,299	...	777	19,366	16,190	394	10,906	4,039	4,130
	Gifu	2,416	110,791	244	932	24,321	25,531	...	8,094	3,298	3,370
	Fukui	1,500	78,850	331	1,026	15,466	12,246	243	10,680	2,695	2,607
	Ishikawa	1,640	111,146	...	1,201	33,552	2,184	85	13,168	4,082	1,833
	Toyama	2,702	106,354	...	972	25,108	4,898	...	8,335	3,324	2,433
	Wakayama	1,242	86,231	...	1,054	16,689	8,699	314	4,443	2,306	1,065
	Total	40,594	1,768,601	1,954	18,707	413,326	108,123	17,232	180,784	47,430	61,439
4th Circuit.	Tottori	818	61,119	...	504	6,521	4,301	...	2,847	2,019	3,413
	Shimane	1,614	89,038	501	922	9,366	23,626	...	7,500	3,563	3,144
	Okayama	2,600	162,631	...	1,635	40,039	21,174	706	10,771	3,153	4,118
	Hiroshima	2,657	151,504	...	1,059	43,226	15,630	168	9,291	4,067	5,300
	Yamaguchi	1,946	97,994	...	768	42,240	23,452	86	6,624	2,962	3,690
	Tokushima	750	72,481	...	910	18,183	10,308	...	10,057	2,749	355
	Kagawa	925	104,494	...	648	17,737	2,261	255	9,346	3,457	909
	Ehime	960	118,109	...	1,180	13,256	13,896	168	6,503	3,909	4,699
	Kochi	2,811	78,728	42	1,287	15,353	15,761	916	6,099	2,269	2,042
	Total	15,081	936,098	543	8,913	205,921	130,409	2,300	69,038	26,148	28,270
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	780	91,779	180	875	35,995	7,357	574	8,014	2,991	2,130
	Fukuoka	5,027	176,965	1,486	2,644	48,808	39,868	...	13,531	7,013	4,853
	Oita	1,500	68,248	216	953	21,052	29,210	215	7,807	3,724	1,934
	Saga	2,398	84,444	...	1,116	28,308	10,454	...	7,118	3,873	2,424
	Kumamoto	1,696	102,029	771	957	43,742	25,567	628	5,326	5,926	2,770
	Miyazaki	1,279	40,554	240	1,017	16,350	15,458	...	4,829	3,395	658
	Kagoshima	1,757	95,453	...	732	43,007	23,594	228	11,818	5,831	1,877
	Okinawa	840	20,499	...	884	7,725	5,259	...	5,316	5,680	923
	Total	15,277	688,977	2,893	9,178	244,987	156,767	1,645	63,759	38,433	17,569
	Grand Total	106,772	5,814,263	8,629	56,466	1,461,929	837,949	28,745	524,796	174,868	201,475

TABLE 40.—TOTAL AMOUNT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURE
FOR 1896-97. — *Continued.*

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Pupils' Expenses.	Rents for Grounds and Houses.		Expenses for Books and Apparatus.		Expenses for Furniture.		Expenses for Articles of Consumption.		Expenses for Building.		Expenses for Repairs.		Miscellaneous Expenses.		Total.		Total Cost of Administration of Pub. Sch., Towns, Cities, and Villages.		Ratio of Public School Expenditure to Total Cost of Administration of Pub. Sch., Towns, Cities, and Villages.	Per cent.
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.				
Tokyo.....	12,021	5,932	11,463	12,944	20,783	63,542	19,051	29,507	473,920	5,156,205	9.19										
Kanagawa	7,706	4,013	8,803	9,018	13,072	71,455	10,567	14,025	320,159	1,143,822	27.99										
Niigata	13,178	7,379	14,496	11,641	42,765	57,573	19,350	22,537	509,667	2,777,602	18.35										
Saitama	7,819	5,005	10,950	8,443	15,116	35,911	8,928	9,850	313,627	1,765,859	17.76										
Chiba	7,356	3,866	7,524	6,950	11,879	63,342	8,335	6,775	331,553	1,171,775	28.20										
Ibaraki	7,456	2,602	6,860	8,554	13,726	13,141	11,851	8,382	281,152	1,319,953	23.05										
Gumbá	9,404	4,249	12,031	8,292	24,405	87,957	11,523	8,902	397,811	1,357,637	29.30										
Tochigi	7,400	2,035	13,632	7,803	18,828	43,388	8,443	8,293	293,695	877,584	33.47										
Shizuoka	5,714	4,304	10,302	10,270	15,878	83,893	13,879	15,584	429,692	1,306,865	32.88										
Yamanashi	4,832	1,769	5,174	4,393	10,203	7,533	6,009	7,060	165,855	633,323	26.19										
Nagano	11,052	8,192	17,772	15,522	46,814	116,555	21,639	23,669	638,168	2,677,872	23.87										
Total	93,938	49,346	119,008	103,130	233,559	644,290	139,575	154,584	4,155,299	20,088,497	20.68										
	35																				
Hokkaido	7,150	242	9,869	12,352	24,267	65,689	11,262	21,699	305,356	1,908,147	16.00										
Miyagi	5,292	1,236	9,046	9,377	21,176	59,495	16,986	9,274	373,483	1,226,855	30.44										
Fukushima	15,836	2,936	11,074	13,884	31,427	62,663	14,001	15,518	427,862	1,347,132	31.76										
Iwate	8,821	1,523	5,465	5,181	13,428	14,947	5,846	3,199	186,945	805,165	23.22										
Aomori	7,360	845	6,639	6,092	22,041	43,223	8,154	14,063	216,107	872,053	24.78										
Yamagata	9,717	2,325	8,412	8,039	28,545	55,858	12,672	15,894	322,883	1,186,976	27.20										
Akita	13,016	2,610	6,762	5,886	22,984	54,482	11,054	7,165	265,872	1,155,049	23.02										
Total	66,192	11,717	57,267	60,711	163,868	356,297	79,975	86,812	2,098,508	8,501,377	24.68										
	7																				

1st Circuit.

2nd Circuit.

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	7,135	3,698	21,944	8,736	36,809	131,520	25,236	34,516	598,315	2,276,406	26.28
	Osaka	11,376	7,950	20,406	27,256	46,258	366,199	37,568	76,323	999,124	3,953,735	25.27
	Hyogo	11,653	6,570	16,006	19,335	35,301	198,694	22,191	18,861	679,514	2,786,392	24.39
	Nara	8,628	2,931	10,897	8,488	13,776	35,996	9,891	23,026	268,819	813,173	33.06
	Miye	9,694	3,014	5,424	6,787	13,586	21,734	12,392	15,940	307,507	1,500,336	20.50
	Aichi	9,308	6,869	20,142	16,944	22,801	85,617	18,999	21,463	512,312	1,804,092	27.48
	Shiga	6,540	2,718	10,030	8,532	22,998	22,998	28,860	13,067	310,893	1,383,253	22.48
	Gifu	8,634	3,548	8,331	8,561	15,825	39,447	14,412	12,721	290,476	1,400,662	20.74
	Fukui	7,907	2,832	5,278	5,103	11,722	14,214	8,672	8,563	189,935	1,254,324	15.14
	Ishikawa	11,098	4,157	6,671	5,967	15,753	34,523	9,961	10,547	266,948	1,106,659	24.12
	Toyama	6,954	4,129	6,895	4,851	11,403	25,191	11,077	6,648	231,279	2,109,134	10.97
	Wakayama	6,747	3,338	5,448	4,520	7,948	28,381	8,201	5,763	192,989	800,674	24.10
	Total	105,674	51,684	138,072	124,480	250,119	1,004,514	207,400	247,978	4,848,111	21,248,840	22.82
4th Circuit.	Tottori	5,628	1,861	2,690	3,076	7,527	11,040	5,416	4,767	123,547	637,300	19.39
	Shimane	4,599	4,066	7,480	6,496	12,760	55,240	8,728	11,346	249,989	1,501,941	16.64
	Okayama	10,078	6,281	10,170	11,834	19,916	76,985	14,175	18,258	414,524	2,122,462	19.56
	Hiroshima	10,419	7,362	9,831	13,267	18,429	45,415	14,773	9,122	361,521	1,489,067	24.42
	Yamaguchi	8,308	3,314	7,883	7,753	14,150	62,241	10,520	7,295	301,226	1,090,846	27.61
	Tokushima	6,623	3,804	7,833	4,708	9,806	20,598	8,535	7,074	186,274	825,965	22.55
	Kagawa	7,762	6,197	6,946	5,390	9,610	41,086	6,992	12,517	236,432	1,098,712	22.77
	Ehime	6,432	4,004	8,985	6,148	9,099	31,778	8,314	6,598	244,038	881,973	27.67
	Kochi	4,490	2,290	4,849	7,015	6,430	36,261	7,643	5,885	200,171	710,582	28.17
	Total	64,339	39,179	66,567	65,687	107,727	380,644	85,096	83,762	2,317,722	10,298,848	22.50
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	5,150	1,617	7,296	3,440	8,230	45,659	7,403	7,462	236,922	814,181	29.71
	Fukuoka	10,649	5,856	17,810	18,530	19,769	147,826	19,467	24,294	564,396	2,555,240	26.00
	Oita	7,898	2,054	6,684	6,357	9,319	32,976	7,802	9,262	217,211	846,333	26.66
	Saga	6,691	860	7,164	7,045	11,697	49,021	9,536	16,031	248,180	827,559	29.99
	Kumamoto	9,105	2,810	12,236	7,595	11,768	52,726	10,535	11,352	307,539	1,288,531	23.87
	Miyazaki	6,719	333	4,290	3,371	5,519	23,023	3,487	4,230	134,752	523,132	25.76
	Kagoshima	6,433	656	10,823	8,768	8,671	49,535	7,007	11,478	287,674	803,007	35.82
	Okinawa	5,193	518	5,744	3,965	3,770	24,142	3,183	7,146	109,787	359,626	30.53
	Total	57,838	14,704	72,047	59,071	78,733	424,908	68,420	91,255	2,106,461	8,017,629	26.27
	Grand Total	387,981	166,630	452,961	413,079	834,006	2,810,653	580,466	664,391	15,526,101	68,155,191	22.78

* Loan expenses for pupils.

TABLE 41.—AMOUNT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURE FOR 1896-97, SPECIFIED WITH
REFERENCE TO THE CLASS OF SCHOOLS.

	Elementary Schools.	Apprentice Schools.	Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction.	Ordinary Normal Schools.	Ordinary Middle Schools.	Higher Female Schools.	Special Schools.	Technical Schools.	Blind and Dumb Schools.	Miscellaneous Schools.	Kindergartens.	Libraries.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Hokkaido, Iv and Ken.														
Tokyo	402,716			24,470	35,021	5,504					3,313		2,896	473,920
Kanagawa	261,679			14,587	33,613			6,589		1,177			793	320,159
Niigata	438,298		1,721	29,037	32,748			3,620					5,964	509,697
Saitama	277,353			16,136	18,508								1,640	313,627
Chiba	262,234		707	59,625	7,089								1,898	331,553
Ibaraki	250,804			16,308	10,434			3,144					462	281,152
Gumma	336,916	11,758		20,650	23,584					1,519	754		2,630	397,811
Tochigi	219,368		137	15,886	21,794	2,875		31,263					2,372	293,695
Shizuoka	375,018			28,008	20,870			3,053			542		2,201	429,692
Yamanashi	137,928	2,234	613	12,706	6,874			1,525					3,975	165,855
Nagano	556,097			25,188	41,880	1,296		6,655					7,052	638,168
Total	3,518,411	13,992	3,178	262,591	252,415	9,675		55,849		2,696	4,609		31,883	4,155,299
2nd Circuit.														
Hokkaido	253,842		772	20,002	28,722								1,958	305,356
Miyagi	294,446	2,981		17,314	33,190			14,745			541	863	9,403	373,483
Fukushima	359,637	836		22,213	21,492			13,218					10,466	427,862
Iwate	152,104		1,045	16,056	15,337			2,036					358	186,945
Aomori	167,288		527	15,825	26,308								5,939	216,107
Yamagata	270,707	2,681	793	15,176	21,976			7,961		6			3,583	322,883
Akita	199,416	6,524	867	23,222	18,221			9,646					7,976	265,872
Total	1,407,440	13,922	4,004	129,877	165,146			47,606		6	541	863	39,703	2,098,508

3rd Circuit.										
Kyoto	446,345	15,696	...	17,745	41,491	8,669	17,696	25,427	2,278	598,315
Osaka	665,257	...	3,016	25,648	156,481	7,569	78,637	29,134	...	999,124
Hyogo	507,386	...	1,328	24,819	103,604	...	...	29,134	...	679,514
Nara	207,217	...	...	20,490	94,123	14,365	...	35,031	...	1,858
Miye	269,159	...	773	20,882	12,007	...	...	1,493	...	307,507
Aichi	386,606	2,367	1,905	21,043	58,577	3,011	20,281	7,921	...	512,312
Shiga	259,573	...	1,091	27,043	13,958	1,990	...	5,790	...	10,601
Gifu	221,119	...	1,389	25,758	40,032	...	...	...	...	910
Fuku	147,014	...	...	14,828	13,713	2,430	...	...	...	2,178
Ishikawa	192,750	886	...	16,168	31,434	...	...	5,308	...	6,642
Toyama	186,181	...	2,550	19,702	10,847	...	...	17,062	...	8,509
Wakayama	150,954	...	...	15,251	23,798	945	...	11,046	...	953
Total	3,639,561	18,949	12,052	249,377	530,065	38,979	116,614	138,212	2,278	67,907
4th Circuit.										
Tottori	104,136	...	...	9,014	5,025	...	...	4,401	...	981
Shimane	201,218	...	...	12,871	33,355	...	...	...	...	2,545
Okayama	333,239	...	3,207	26,273	49,642	...	...	...	...	2,108
Hiroshima	310,509	...	1,392	20,053	21,612	...	...	1,822	...	3,885
Yamaguchi	223,581	...	382	17,568	45,318	...	...	11,751	...	1,360
Tokushima	147,103	...	1,054	17,053	16,747	...	...	...	...	4,317
Kagawa	199,122	...	309	19,618	14,801	...	...	...	...	2,345
Ehime	200,632	...	...	15,950	25,573	...	...	...	...	1,883
Kochi	149,429	...	5,447	13,314	20,099	2,350	...	4,234	...	4,126
Total	1,868,959	...	11,791	151,714	232,172	2,350	...	22,208	...	23,550
5th Circuit.										
Nagasaki	186,860	...	38	14,242	26,850	...	...	5,311	...	2,496
Fukuoka	467,697	...	...	26,831	54,698	...	...	9,847	...	5,353
Oita	169,152	...	957	21,516	14,739	...	...	5,225	...	5,310
Saga	182,623	3,718	897	16,798	37,125	...	...	2,891	...	4,128
Kumamoto	235,529	...	3,480	18,795	36,295	...	...	7,526	500	5,069
Miyazaki	102,260	...	469	16,042	11,565	1,137	...	1,442	...	1,196
Kagoshima	241,881	...	4,028	21,326	9,223	...	...	5,736	...	5,211
Okinawa	90,412	...	...	13,489	5,303	60	...	...	...	523
Total	1,676,414	3,718	9,869	149,039	195,708	1,137	...	37,978	...	29,286
Grand Total	12,400,785	49,681	40,894	942,598	1,375,866	52,141	116,614	301,853	2,278	15,526,101

TABLE 42.—TOTAL AMOUNT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL INCOME FOR 1896-97.

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Tuition Fees.	Kindergarten Fees.	Visitors' Fees.	Voluntary Contributions.	Amount derived from School Stock Property.	Miscellaneous Income.	Aids out of the National Treasury.	Total.	Excess of Expenditure Over Income.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1st Circuit.									
Tokyo	292,500	7,741	...	24,079	16,358	37,527	...	378,205	95,715
Kanagawa	96,363	988	...	29,243	9,389	59,624	300	195,907	124,252
Niigata	87,256	148	...	21,660	81,580	20,655	...	211,299	298,368
Saitama	117,724	156	...	27,712	1,751	2,556	...	149,899	163,728
Chiba	94,752	...	...	19,458	43,708	13,006	...	170,924	160,629
Ibaraki	111,016	134	...	9,467	8,658	17,259	800	147,336	133,818
Gumma	88,345	656	...	31,415	10,738	7,025	2,000	140,179	257,632
Tochigi	84,873	87	...	19,470	2,427	1,600	4,100	112,557	181,138
Shizuoka	127,307	1,180	...	20,391	27,170	24,069	800	200,917	228,775
Yamanashi	41,726	245	...	4,941	5,141	2,172	1,250	55,475	110,380
Nagano	177,974	...	...	18,694	911	9,598	1,600	208,777	429,391
Total	1,319,836	11,335	...	226,530	207,831	195,091	10,850	1,971,473	2,183,826
2nd Circuit.									
Hokkaido	46,523	316	...	31,902	31,393	25,695	317	136,146	169,210
Miyagi	92,850	562	18	8,611	8,114	3,565	1,392	115,112	258,371
Fukushima	71,983	...	...	11,605	16,647	12,451	1,190	113,886	313,976
Iwate	29,326	...	...	3,513	23,722	4,760	450	61,771	125,174
Aomori	27,804	...	...	4,146	840	8,662	150	41,602	174,505
Yamagata	49,443	21	...	14,962	2,929	6,901	3,388	77,644	245,239
Akita	39,170	...	...	5,072	3,320	2,786	1,688	52,036	213,836
Total	357,109	899	18	79,811	86,965	64,820	8,575	598,197	1,500,311

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	102,747	4,348	...	49,386	22,455	22,373	7,300	208,609	389,706
	Osaka	142,484	7,238	...	34,433	922	233,190	150	418,417	580,707
	Hyogo	137,117	128	...	31,804	5,304	7,135	200	181,688	497,826
	Nara	42,895	180	...	16,572	6,982	33,900	...	100,529	168,290
	Miye	68,863	165	...	23,189	2,363	12,176	750	107,506	200,001
	Aichi	128,084	...	...	16,782	8,707	19,409	1,775	174,757	337,555
	Shiga	51,480	380	...	11,074	2,090	8,068	1,638	74,720	236,173
	Gifu	63,307	...	...	15,584	4,275	21,616	600	105,382	185,094
	Fukui	38,280	223	...	4,137	145	5,968	800	49,553	140,382
	Ishikawa	44,719	112	...	3,456	5,291	3,291	2,408	56,086	210,862
	Toyama	48,863	96	...	3,699	326	6,291	3,742	63,017	168,262
	Wakayama	44,672	418	...	28,022	1,427	3,595	...	78,134	114,855
	Total	913,511	13,288	...	238,138	55,096	379,002	19,363	1,618,398	3,229,713
4th Circuit.	Tottori	21,660	...	...	3,304	4,731	7,476	800	37,971	85,576
	Shimane	24,882	71	...	11,346	1,352	2,812	...	40,463	209,526
	Okayama	78,689	825	...	21,785	415	23,373	1,050	126,137	288,387
	Hiroshima	67,674	130	...	15,503	847	8,053	1,013	93,220	268,301
	Yamaguchi	67,867	231	...	18,403	3,614	4,919	1,600	96,634	204,592
	Tokushima	37,751	20	...	3,792	72	1,353	250	43,238	143,036
	Kagawa	47,022	265	...	3,666	205	13,465	...	64,623	171,809
	Ehime	59,132	260	...	15,630	1,876	8,531	...	85,429	158,609
	Kochi	48,314	575	...	14,132	6,085	12,864	1,100	83,070	117,101
	Total	452,991	2,377	...	107,561	19,197	82,846	5,813	670,785	1,646,937
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	38,657	537	...	10,352	13,824	6,113	1,133	70,616	166,306
	Fukuoka	107,589	...	...	33,490	4,776	21,984	3,027	170,866	393,530
	Oita	44,669	188	...	14,009	3,186	3,728	146	65,926	151,285
	Saga	37,092	...	...	9,782	1,968	5,407	2,100	56,349	191,831
	Kumamoto	81,701	555	...	11,396	9,496	13,088	1,400	117,636	189,903
	Miyazaki	12,620	...	...	13,019	6,807	1,892	150	34,488	100,264
	Kagoshima	29,629	180	...	17,431	16,701	29,156	1,250	94,347	193,327
	Okinawa	763	...	...	3,903	2,783	12,252	...	19,701	90,086
	Total	352,720	1,460	...	113,382	59,541	93,620	9,206	629,929	1,476,532
	Grand Total	3,396,167	29,359	18	705,422	428,630	815,379	53,807	5,488,782	10,037,319

TABLE 43.—AMOUNT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL INCOME FOR 1896-97, SPECIFIED
WITH REFERENCE TO THE CLASS OF SCHOOLS.

	Elementary Schools.	Apprentice Schools.	Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction.	Ordinary Normal Schools.	Ordinary Middle Schools.	Higher Female Schools.	Special Schools.	Technical Schools.	Blind and Dumb Schools.	Miscellaneous Schools.	Kindergartens.	Libraries.	Other Items.	Total.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.														
Tokyo.....	339,013	...	...	1,755	35,859	5,724	...	...	...	...	4,514	...	1,340	378,205
Kanagawa	185,612	...	960	122	4,000	...	...	4,015	...	916	...	...	282	195,907
Niigata	192,074	...	...	1,058	15,904	...	...	2,009	...	...	...	...	254	211,299
Saitama	147,191	...	...	607	1,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	149,809
Chiba	164,093	...	266	920	5,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	170,924
Ibaraki	139,650	...	...	877	5,388	...	...	849	...	...	...	...	570	147,354
Gumma	128,000	...	...	380	6,362	...	...	...	...	387	656	...	476	140,179
Tochigi	90,974	...	215	446	9,775	660	...	10,011	...	...	...	...	476	112,557
Shizuoka	184,786	...	...	966	12,410	...	...	1,333	...	...	479	...	943	200,917
Yamanashi	47,557	...	229	1,521	3,982	...	...	996	...	...	...	...	335	55,475
Nagano	192,232	...	...	1,083	11,017	1,110	...	2,562	...	...	...	...	773	208,777
Total	1,801,182	4,588	1,670	9,715	111,517	7,494	...	21,775	...	1,303	5,649	...	6,580	1,971,473
2nd Circuit.														
Hokkaido	131,633	...	403	...	4,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	136,146
Miyagi	99,348	600	...	1,139	9,917	...	...	3,037	...	...	568	...	484	115,112
Fukushima	103,144	440	...	1,034	7,235	...	...	755	...	...	...	...	1,278	113,886
Iwate	58,698	...	564	492	1,671	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	254	61,771
Aomori	37,339	...	186	464	3,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	41,602
Yamagata	63,640	1,024	344	696	7,641	...	...	3,459	...	...	...	...	841	77,614
Akita	46,973	837	119	479	2,122	...	...	1,145	...	...	...	...	361	52,036
Total	540,775	2,901	1,616	4,303	36,107	...	...	8,488	...	...	568	...	3,420	598,197

3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	167,255	4,182	...	1,812	6,993	6,012	8,094	7,080	2,278	...	4,278	...	625	208,609
	Osaka	293,576	...	790	1,216	11,769	3,282	92,943	5,409	...	927	7,085	...	1,420	418,417
	Hyogo	172,860	...	226	897	4,138	...	...	2,366	...	...	128	...	1,073	181,688
	Nara	85,085	...	...	518	13,596	511	...	...	...	...	507	...	312	100,529
	Miye	99,537	...	375	895	5,200	...	...	415	...	...	175	...	979	107,508
	Aichi	145,699	1,127	1,257	1,221	10,363	456	10,192	3,692	...	...	...	...	750	174,757
	Shiga	67,452	...	439	522	2,157	958	...	2,618	...	...	297	...	287	74,720
	Gifu	89,682	...	647	2,308	12,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	105,382
	Fukui	43,112	...	...	926	3,901	530	...	901	...	...	...	...	183	49,553
	Ishikawa	45,634	445	...	894	5,175	...	...	2,887	...	...	10	...	1,041	56,086
	Toyama	52,819	...	693	1,250	4,361	...	...	3,549	...	...	...	...	345	63,017
	Wakayama	63,163	...	...	685	13,508	294	...	...	...	190	183	...	111	78,134
	Total	1,325,874	5,754	4,417	13,074	93,422	12,043	111,229	28,917	2,278	1,117	12,663	...	7,610	1,618,398
4th Circuit.	Tottori	35,169	...	...	265	1,388	...	...	946	...	...	...	...	203	37,971
	Shimane	35,853	...	...	298	4,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	40,463
	Okayama	112,861	...	2,800	1,092	8,757	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	607	126,137
	Hiroshima	82,498	...	376	1,011	7,282	...	...	978	...	491	...	...	584	93,220
	Yamaguchi	86,173	...	77	874	4,673	...	...	3,319	...	1,027	231	...	260	96,634
	Tokushima	33,919	...	349	1,207	7,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	43,238
	Kagawa	58,273	...	107	1,163	4,599	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	351	64,623
	Ehime	76,134	...	...	935	8,156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	85,429
	Kochi	67,136	...	1,799	465	10,262	828	...	1,190	...	...	1,094	...	296	83,070
	Total	588,016	..	5,508	7,315	56,891	828	...	6,433	...	1,538	1,450	...	2,806	670,785
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	63,993	...	34	447	2,187	...	...	3,080	...	126	504	...	295	70,616
	Fukuoka	126,453	...	...	753	39,164	...	...	3,417	...	...	...	...	1,079	170,866
	Oita	58,053	...	243	286	5,140	...	...	1,692	...	...	188	...	324	65,926
	Saga	44,744	1,454	632	315	7,400	...	...	1,061	...	...	...	...	743	56,349
	Kumamoto	93,626	...	2,032	1,017	17,897	1,150	...	2,595	...	...	189	...	280	117,636
	Miyazaki	29,874	...	169	370	2,084	...	...	301	...	540	...	...	...	34,488
	Kagoshima	87,712	...	1,552	820	1,639	...	...	1,858	...	...	269	...	497	94,347
	Okinawa	19,327	...	...	263	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	51	19,701
	Total	523,782	1,454	4,662	4,008	75,774	1,150	...	13,954	...	726	1,150	...	3,269	629,929
	Grand Total	4,779,620	14,697	17,873	38,415	373,711	21,515	111,229	79,567	2,278	4,684	21,480	19	23,685	5,488,782

TABLE 44.—PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR 1896-97.

Hokkaido Fu and Ken.	Area of Grounds.			Buildings.			Value of Grounds, Buildings, etc.												
	School Grounds.	Revenue Lands belonging to Schools.	Total.	Class Rooms.	Other Rooms.	Total.	School Grounds.		Revenue Lands belonging to Schools.		School Houses.		Books.		Apparatus and Specimens.		Furniture.		Total.
							Yen.	Tsubo.	Yen.	Tsubo.	Yen.	Tsubo.	Yen.	Tsubo.	Yen.	Tsubo.	Yen.	Tsubo.	
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	103,965	185,217	28,805	15,360	44,165	360,846	191,884	593,237	38,073	55,711	60,558	1,300,309						
	Kanagawa	72,501	15,894	88,395	22,883	8,708	31,591	204,213	115,682	336,353	27,534	40,113	39,988	763,883					
	Niigata	179,926	22,596	202,522	52,651	49,402	102,053	80,878	10,349	547,489	108,566	74,519	81,017	902,818					
	Saitama	143,528	46,907	190,435	21,805	8,263	30,068	32,842	4,485	227,724	27,310	38,152	30,414	360,927					
	Chiba	158,752	74,327	233,079	29,931	7,773	37,704	57,522	16,151	325,643	39,529	40,177	39,408	518,430					
	Ibaraki	200,717	79,331	280,048	39,560	9,163	48,723	50,868	9,181	283,811	36,085	39,120	45,619	464,684					
	Gumma	174,307	91,976	266,283	24,132	15,723	39,855	64,648	12,373	403,392	35,997	47,934	43,999	608,343					
	Tochigi	206,071	934,880	1,140,951	27,696	17,483	45,179	50,352	7,172	277,307	36,640	51,791	38,320	461,582					
	Shizuoka	161,643	96,688	258,331	37,312	16,284	53,596	110,077	6,627	448,233	55,875	48,397	53,175	722,384					
	Yamanashi	79,438	115,058	194,496	16,596	7,900	24,496	72,812	8,699	210,037	23,922	25,460	21,653	362,583					
	Nagano	200,514	38,422	238,936	49,101	35,989	85,090	151,591	13,020	713,256	89,084	77,463	92,179	1,136,593					
Total	1,681,362	1,597,331	3,278,693	350,472	192,048	542,520	1,236,649	395,623	4,366,482	518,615	538,837	516,330	7,602,536						
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	343,246	10,266,103	10,609,349	18,467	16,496	34,963	200,151	232,810	336,765	23,263	22,669	41,624	857,282					
	Miyagi	252,590	384,445	637,035	43,916	12,598	56,514	132,159	38,699	365,373	44,631	47,740	44,160	672,762					
	Fukushima	246,002	159,857	405,859	42,006	21,432	63,638	78,564	16,257	388,817	49,316	41,866	63,870	638,690					
	Iwate	87,460	30,331	117,791	19,570	11,323	30,893	24,472	1,995	160,466	32,229	22,204	31,386	272,752					
	Aomori	85,610	129,509	215,119	20,902	12,759	33,661	70,002	12,611	237,224	20,360	23,139	28,941	392,385					
	Yamagata	157,773	130,895	288,668	29,515	23,772	53,287	66,095	19,828	410,349	55,057	38,671	53,478	643,478					
	Akita	87,842	53,213	141,055	20,690	20,580	41,270	35,676	13,707	285,597	32,414	21,043	30,287	420,724					
Total	1,260,523	11,154,353	12,414,876	197,266	118,980	316,226	607,119	335,907	2,184,596	257,270	219,332	293,749	3,897,973						

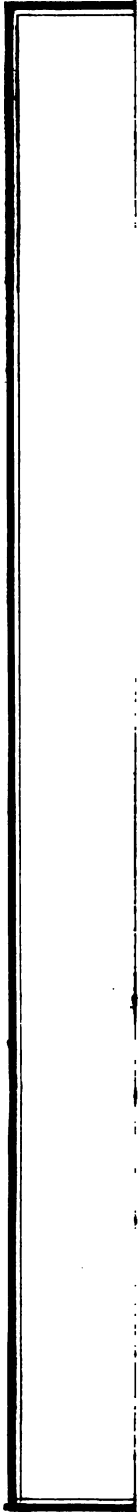
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	222,651	34,076	256,737	42,820	33,301	76,121	514,549	29,364	954,414	61,619	90,140	64,729	1,714,815
	Osaka	119,990	45,380	165,370	42,852	25,745	68,597	1,318,666	98,913	1,058,719	50,053	82,553	107,656	2,716,561
	Hyogo	192,314	35,594	227,908	41,029	24,531	65,560	432,667	24,560	527,985	45,826	50,391	74,066	1,155,495
	Nara	74,287	3,227	77,514	16,327	9,290	29,617	31,328	1,244	262,985	25,390	34,651	387,468	387,468
	Miye	133,250	23,195	156,445	34,068	15,677	49,749	60,749	5,442	470,959	44,444	36,241	63,100	680,935
	Aichi	210,545	37,418	247,963	47,004	23,304	70,908	214,311	13,931	764,262	68,321	75,529	73,773	1,210,130
	Gifu	96,754	8,815	105,569	25,998	14,282	40,280	45,617	4,113	334,084	41,347	48,191	42,932	516,284
	Shiga	134,642	42,950	177,592	34,846	22,494	57,340	85,561	17,988	395,860	43,532	37,670	45,391	626,002
	Fukui	43,961	9,913	53,874	16,376	11,565	27,941	51,943	5,392	256,219	21,873	26,895	29,155	391,457
	Isikawa	102,675	215,485	318,158	25,637	16,426	42,063	53,170	51,691	217,134	35,129	33,503	31,280	423,907
	Toyama	47,976	14,567	62,543	22,432	12,549	34,981	39,850	2,066	206,105	19,548	36,599	25,273	339,441
	Wakayama	89,821	25,468	115,289	16,374	8,610	25,014	40,327	6,436	180,126	23,753	25,202	26,180	302,014
	Total	1,468,916	496,086	1,965,002	365,763	218,404	584,167	2,890,738	261,133	5,628,852	480,895	577,565	615,386	10,454,509
4th Circuit.	Tottori	41,277	72,313	113,590	13,914	12,022	25,936	11,884	4,809	124,008	15,897	13,245	12,088	181,931
	Shimane	53,188	6,017	59,205	17,345	10,946	28,291	32,798	2,928	188,569	38,354	28,450	33,146	324,245
	Okayama	179,561	19,888	199,449	39,642	9,244	48,886	50,538	4,742	370,240	37,767	44,841	46,466	554,594
	Hiroshima	124,113	31,626	155,739	36,444	14,876	51,320	155,494	19,895	325,400	52,281	52,391	65,414	670,845
	Yamaguchi	101,309	19,656	120,965	32,934	15,419	48,353	47,911	3,579	340,821	43,650	41,735	46,552	524,348
	Tokushima	33,098	4,657	37,755	14,392	6,439	20,831	12,044	2,239	151,039	28,297	27,163	21,511	242,293
	Kagawa	69,141	11,357	80,498	18,741	10,681	29,422	27,203	2,438	273,169	20,759	30,199	30,903	384,671
	Ehime	63,308	22,694	86,002	16,920	8,335	25,255	56,530	2,761	223,232	31,890	28,790	28,634	371,837
	Kochi	58,167	13,216	71,383	18,131	11,885	30,016	44,646	4,369	266,794	25,603	16,459	28,054	385,955
	Total	723,162	201,424	924,586	208,463	99,847	308,310	439,048	47,730	2,263,262	294,498	283,273	312,808	3,610,619
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	104,170	11,809	115,979	20,759	7,781	28,540	61,352	4,586	258,672	35,328	43,055	26,252	429,243
	Fukuoka	265,529	72,329	337,858	41,723	24,913	66,636	154,886	13,286	701,010	43,505	59,129	73,836	1,055,152
	Oita	101,643	14,376	116,019	20,907	11,907	32,814	42,442	4,394	220,591	29,947	36,557	28,574	362,505
	Saga	111,293	16,035	127,328	20,224	11,965	32,189	45,220	6,543	281,002	24,471	35,906	29,702	422,844
	Kumamoto	187,160	166,384	353,544	30,671	14,324	44,601	93,639	31,806	296,662	26,881	40,744	28,340	518,062
	Miyazaki	150,303	54,360	204,663	33,065	7,598	20,663	27,792	920	178,871	15,700	17,490	17,249	258,022
	Kagoshima	302,313	4,516	306,829	46,802	15,539	62,341	91,123	7,638	336,803	35,021	35,720	32,255	538,560
	Okinawa	46,047	24,609	70,656	5,732	4,417	10,149	26,739	7,158	128,004	16,999	14,720	15,789	209,409
	Total	1,268,458	364,418	1,632,876	199,489	98,444	297,933	542,683	76,329	2,401,615	227,852	293,321	251,997	3,793,797
	Grand Total	6,402,421	1,813,612	20,216,033	1,321,453	727,703	2,049,156	5,716,297	1,116,722	16,844,807	1,779,070	1,912,328	2,050,270	29,389,434

TABLE 44.—PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR 1896-97.—Continued.

School Stock Property.								
Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Value of Grounds, Buildings, etc.							
	Area of Grounds.	Buildings.	Money.	Grounds.	Buildings.	Others.	Total	
	<i>Tsubo.</i>	<i>Tsubo.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	113,372	14,786	169,005	330,755	161,603	8,454	500,812
	Kanagawa	18,793	5,442	72,590	86,200	54,504	3,285	143,989
	Niigata	460,988	35,606	1,042,537	64,633	156,968	29,337	350,938
	Saitama	13,621	421	13,103	1,823	3,005	...	4,828
	Chiba	171,744	11,541	401,995	30,609	87,947	1,646	120,202
	Ibaraki	119,753	15,857	111,594	33,514	72,693	10,584	116,791
	Gumma	26,335	1,440	115,670	6,832	12,933	6,558	26,313
	Tochigi	942,836	13,313	19,987	17,053	97,709	11,739	126,501
	Shizuoka	439,027	30,479	322,270	62,002	279,700	17,928	359,630
	Yamanashi	293,127	3,607	46,355	23,762	43,154	2,648	69,564
	Nogano	36,607	2,197	15,326	4,280	14,379	25	18,680
	Total	2,636,203	134,689	2,320,432	661,453	984,595	92,204	1,738,252
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	36,434,675	8,761	145,415	453,291	56,189	9,337	518,817
	Miyagi	887,501	17,161	79,242	146,760	138,250	19,501	304,511
	Fukushima	489,018	15,043	179,701	62,554	92,866	538	155,958
	Iwate	46,990	6,720	185,278	6,907	27,118	3,086	37,061
	Aomori	446,227	1,620	16,189	16,487	10,675	80	27,242
	Yamagata	75,335	1,734	57,901	14,321	7,149	1,844	23,314
	Akita	51,478	1,617	54,098	10,154	4,498	...	14,652
Total	38,431,164	52,656	717,824	710,474	336,745	34,336	1,081,555	

3rd Circuit.									
Kyoto.....	115,838	2,855	330,830	36,041	16,904	2,554	55,499		
Osaka.....	8,417	204	15,741	21,432	2,560	...	23,991		
Hyogo.....	68,973	8,627	73,588	19,651	52,584	4,076	76,311		
Nara.....	64,528	3,448	26,001	7,151	48,028	4,006	59,785		
Miye.....	35,514	9,009	31,906	12,435	106,239	29,414	147,078		
Aichi.....	42,143	2,953	144,284	14,145	23,823	3,124	41,092		
Shiga.....	22,447	286	34,905	1,917	3,200	2,076	7,193		
Gifu.....	148,683	12,164	70,772	18,296	91,832	23,398	132,526		
Fukui.....	4,821	1,649	9,276	1,328	11,773	2,766	15,867		
Ishikawa.....	19,728	847	11,112	955	5,359	311	6,625		
Toyama.....	1,916	...	10,470	468	...	...	468		
Wakayama.....	6,751	1,876	18,143	3,832	18,149	1,059	23,040		
Total.....	539,489	43,918	777,017	137,641	379,451	72,384	589,476		
4th Circuit.									
Tottori.....	38,401	10,056	63,135	14,045	54,482	1,931	70,458		
Shimane.....	990	269	27,667	343	3,009	...	3,352		
Okayama.....	215,821	12,513	6,539	28,524	79,749	9,407	117,680		
Hiroshima.....	24,653	8,339	17,297	38,233	79,417	4,402	122,052		
Yamaguchi.....	68,573	22,099	61,099	27,408	156,966	3,099	187,473		
Tokushima.....	2,578	1,397	3,023	983	9,571	34	10,588		
Kagawa.....	19,492	6,598	5,570	6,332	54,824	5,358	66,514		
Ehime.....	25,192	442	29,839	1,913	3,890	1,541	7,344		
Kochi.....	14,899	2,348	53,380	2,944	17,131	6,114	26,186		
Total.....	410,599	64,061	267,549	120,735	459,039	31,886	611,650		
5th Circuit.									
Nagasaki.....	387,565	19,310	126,546	65,575	143,083	5,521	214,179		
Fukuoka.....	89,924	...	123,160	21,537	...	1,179	22,716		
Oita.....	17,103	9,482	29,924	7,714	23,725	942	32,381		
Saga.....	20,261	4,479	28,111	7,010	37,752	3,904	48,666		
Kumamoto.....	201,736	3,173	82,286	45,803	29,160	4,759	79,722		
Miyazaki.....	27,139	258	53,971	409	995	1,200	2,604		
Kagoshima.....	358,713	...	174,936	57,256	...	...	57,256		
Okinawa.....	68,608	3,977	...	23,160	66	569	23,795		
Total.....	1,171,049	40,679	618,934	228,464	234,781	18,074	481,319		
Grand Total									
	43,188,504	336,003	4,771,756	1,858,757	2,394,611	248,884	4,502,252		

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